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HOLC Homes to Convert; Willkie Arrives in Iran; Maine Voters Go to Polls

The World's Day—September 14, 1942

Washington: HOLC Homes to Convert to Coal

The Home Owners Loan Corporation told Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes that all oil heating equipment in 2,000 HOLC-owned homes would be converted immediately to coal. In the 30,000 homes owned by HOLC, the remainder already use coal, with a few exceptions.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced that the Defense Plant Corporation would finance construction of a $3,600,000, 8-inch pipe line from Greensboro, N. C., to a point near Richmond, Va.

Transfers and releases of Government employees should be governed by policies and directives issued by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, President Roosevelt ruled in an order effective Sept. 27. Also, the Budget Director is to establish priority classifications of employees in the various executive departments and agencies.

To speed delivery of band instruments to the armed forces, the War Production Board ordered manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers to sell their frozen stocks directly to the Army and Navy, instead of through brokers or dealers.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to provide that the salary of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, be continued in remuneration for special services he is now doing for the State Department.

Mexican farm workers may enter the United States when need for their services has been certified by the U. S. Employmnt Service, under an order of Attorney General Biddle authorizing temporary immigration papers.

Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Labor Department Children's Bureau, announced that regulations under the Farm Labor Standards Act had been amended because of war needs to permit boys 16 and 17 years old to work in certain less hazardous occupations in the lumber industry.

The President's power to requisition private property needed for the Nation's defense would be extended one year to June 30, 1944, under terms of a proposal submitted to Congress by Secretary of War Stimson.

In Europe: Wendell Willkie Arrives in Iran

Wendell L. Willkie arrived at Teheran, Iran, by plane from Baghdad.

Germans are tearing up some railway lines in occupied France and are using the materials to extend and repair railway facilities in the East, it was stated in Swiss dispatches.

W. Averell Harriman returned to London from the United States where he went to report to President Roosevelt on the results of the Churchill-Stalin conference last month.

British army boots will henceforth be made with only 30 instead of the customary 36 hobnails, as a measure to conserve steel, it was announced in London.

Revolt in Bulgaria accompanied by an attempt to assassinate Bulgarian Interior Minister Peter Gabrovski was reported in roundabout and unconfirmed reports from Stockholm. [Page 6.]

New England: Maine Votes in General Election

Maine voters went to the polls to elect a Governor, United States Senator, and three Congressmen in the nation's first general election of the war. [Page 5.]

Dorothy Lamour, who sells $1,000 War Savings Bonds like peanuts, will climax her Boston Bond selling at the Metropolitan Theater tonight at the première of "Wake Island," where every seat represents a Bond sale anywhere from $100 to $2,500, and only $1,000 Bond-sale seats are left.

Mrs. Claire Booth Luce, playwright and wife of Henry R. Luce, magazine editor, won the Republican nomination for Congress from the Fourth District of Connecticut. [Page 2.]

National: 'Not Enough' to Win War, Nelson Says

"Not enough" to win the war was Donald M. Nelson's comment on war production. In a radio talk the War Production Board Chairman disclosed a gain of 350 per cent since Pearl Harbor, but warned that greater efforts must be made.

Federal Judge D. Blake Kennedy in New York ordered Anthony Cramer, naturalized citizen and former member of the German-American Bund, to stand trial Oct. 5 on a charge of treason. Mr. Cramer is accused of harboring and advising several of the eight submarine-borne saboteurs who landed in this country. Six of the eight were executed.

Americas: Brazil Arrests 21 Fifth Columnists

Brazil arrested 21 persons after a fifth column attack on a radio station owned by the State Government at São Luiz, Maranhão.

Nicaragua suspected existence of a clandestine radio station on its soil after Berlin rebroadcast, within 48 hours, full details of how a German business house had been seized in Managua.

Montevideo disclosed that Capt. Mario Giambruno, master of the Uruguayan Merchantman Maldonado, who was taken aboard the German submarine which sank her last Aug. 1, has arrived safely in Berlin and soon will return to Uruguay. In Montevideo, 46 of the 58 members of the crew of the German Freighter Tacoma were sent to internment at Sarandi del Yi where two members already were interned.

In San Juan, Puerto Ricans backed Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell with 313,316 signatures on a petition as he left for Washington to urge the Administration help solve Puerto Rico's most pressing war problems—a gasoline shortage and increasing unemployment. [Details: Page 7.]

In Port-au-Prince, Haiti, a Government decree prohibited emigration of Haitian workers in wartime because mobilization for military service or agricultural expansion may require every able-bodied man.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 7.

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Mr. Strout Flies to London

Richard Lee Strout of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington staff has flown to London and is writing a series of articles on "Britain in Wartime," from an American point of view. These articles, written in the delightful Strout style, will be published on the Editorial Page, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Weather Predictions

COOL | WARM | WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Voters Hear Final Appeals Of Candidates

Radio talks and rallies to mark end of drive for the Massachusetts primaries on Tuesday.

A radio and rally barrage laid down by candidates for major State and Federal party nominations will bring the Massachusetts primaries campaign to a climax tonight, eve of the September 15 primary day.

Estimates of the voter turnout tomorrow range from 25 to 40 per cent of the approximately 2,100,000 persons registered to vote. With thousands of Massachusetts men already overseas, or in camps throughout the country and thus unable to cast primary ballots, and the attention of men and women diverted from politics to war, the total vote is expected to be unusually light.

Yet those eager to prove that democracy is worth working with at all times are appealing vigorously for a heavy turnout. They point out that men in the service are now fighting that our right to vote freely may be preserved.

Votes of Women

Meanwhile, political leaders agreed generally that the woman voter is the deciding factor in tomorrow's primaries. So many thousands of men are in the armed services or working away from home in war production industries that women voters may well outnumber the men.

As the primary campaign climax drew near the two-man Democratic contest for the gubernatorial nomination gained in interest, as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and James M. Curley, former Governor, personally took sides in the battle.

Mayor Tobin strongly endorsed Mayor Roger Powell Putnam of Springfield for the nomination. Former Governor Curley backed former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who served as his counsel in his unsuccessful court attempt to overturn Mayor Tobin's 1941 re-election. Action of neither man was a surprise.

Mayor Tobin's endorsement of Mr. Putnam brought a demand from Mr. Kelly that Governor Leverett Saltonstall place the State Police or Boston Police in charge of the primaries in Boston "as a substitute for Mayor Tobin's politically appointed Election Commissioners."

Mr. Kelly, in a letter to Governor Saltonstall, charged that "It is a matter of record that Mayor Tobin's Election Commissioners so conducted themselves in last year's Mayoralty contest as to lose the confidence of the decent people of Boston."

Surprise Action

The surprise was produced by John M. Sullivan, President and Business Agent of Local 25, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Safe and Machinery Movers and Helpers Union.

Mr. Sullivan announced that besides endorsing former Governor Curley for the Democratic Representative in Congress nomination in the Eleventh District, the union voted to launch a program "to finance all debts against the former Governor, including a $50,000

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Hours when polls open for Massachusetts primaries — a voter convenience: Page 5.

Anti-Inflation Bill Reaches Senate; Lend-Lease Aid at 8 Billion a Year; Stalingrad Again Holds Off Germans

Power given President to fix farm prices, wages and salaries in Senate measure.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Legislation delegating to President Roosevelt virtually unlimited authority to control every item in the nation's cost of living was introduced in Congress today by Senator Prentiss W. Brown (D) of Michigan, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, which will begin hearings immediately.

The bill meets the President's specifications in all particulars and contains no restriction which has not met with prior White House approval.

It specifically authorizes and directs the President to stabilize "prices, wages, salaries and other factors affecting the cost of living" on the general basis of levels existing as of Aug. 15, this year.

It authorizes the President to "suspend any provisions of law" relating to any phases of inflation which he deems inconsistent with the purposes of the new act.

Meets President's Call

The bill does the job which Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to do and there is every prospect today that it will be enacted by the time Mr. Roosevelt requested it be enacted, Oct. 1.

There is substantial agreement among members of both parties that the legislation is needed, and it is evident that Congress is not the least bit desirous that the President should proceed under his war powers to act against inflation instead of under specifically delegated legislative powers.

With respect to wage and salary controls, the bill provides that no action shall be taken which is inconsistent with the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, or with the recommendation or order of any Federal agency affecting wages of employees whose cases were pending on Sept. 15, or which reduces wages below the highest level paid between Jan. 1, 1941, and Sept. 15, 1942.

Control of Farm Prices

With respect to farm prices, the bill prohibits fixing of a maximum price for any farm commodity "below a price which will reflect to producers" the higher of two prices:

1. Parity price, or comparable price, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

2. The highest market price for

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Associated Press

Americans Check Their Route

Under the shade of their ship, the crew of a United States bomber check their maps and plans before attacking an Axis objective in the Middle East.

Can the Dutch Regain Heritage in East Indies?

In the ninth of his series, "Our Far Eastern War," Mr. Harsch continues his discussion of the sweeping changes which the colonial system is undergoing and the impact of conflict upon the empires of the Far East as observed during his recent assignment in the Southwest Pacific.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If any western nation has a right to reclaim its heritage in the Far East when the Japanese have been driven back, it is the Netherlands.

Its case rests basically on the type of regime it had evolved in the Netherlands East Indies which is constitutionally and philosophically different from the Anglo-American type. It is a type which logically permits a projection into the future of a permanent political relationship between a European and an Oriental realm whereas the logic of the Anglo-American system rejects a continuing formal relationship.

The case is bolstered by the past efficiency and relative humaneness of the Dutch regime in the Indies and the current industrious overhauling of the system with a view to substantial improvements in the future.

The Dutch have bound the elements of their abstract case together with a careful sacrifice of wealth in the face of the enemy's advance equalled only by the Russians. They defended themselves steadfastly. When the Japanese tide approached, they did not personally and individually go away. Instead they said: "This is our home. We have lived here for generations and we must and will remain." Instead of fleeing, the great mass remained at their posts and in their homes—men, women, and children.

Further, the fact that the East Indies fell so quickly was not due so much to their own failings as to a lack of appreciation of the military situation on the part of Washington and London. The Dutch did not start soon enough to build a sufficient military force in the Indies. But they started sooner than others and they can claim more accurate foresight than others. It was not their fault that their gold was unable to buy the planes and guns needed to defend their islands. They tried desperately to buy. But the contracts were not honored in time. Much of the little they had been able to obtain against the competition of more influential demands was consumed in defense of Malaya.

Concept of "Tutelage"

As was pointed out in the preceding article, the Anglo-American attitude towards Oriental colonies began with a rejection of biological and political merging. It, there-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Rigid Work Decree in Vichy Indication of Laval Crisis

By Egon Kaskeline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Various dispatches from France indicate that in Vichy a new crisis is approaching with increased rapidity.

Issuing of a decree over the weekend forcing all French labor under rigid Government control is but the latest in a long series of measures foisted on the French people by Chief of Government Pierre Laval. Taken together, they indicate that M. Laval has apparently lost hope of winning over the French people to his policy of all-out collaboration with Germany.

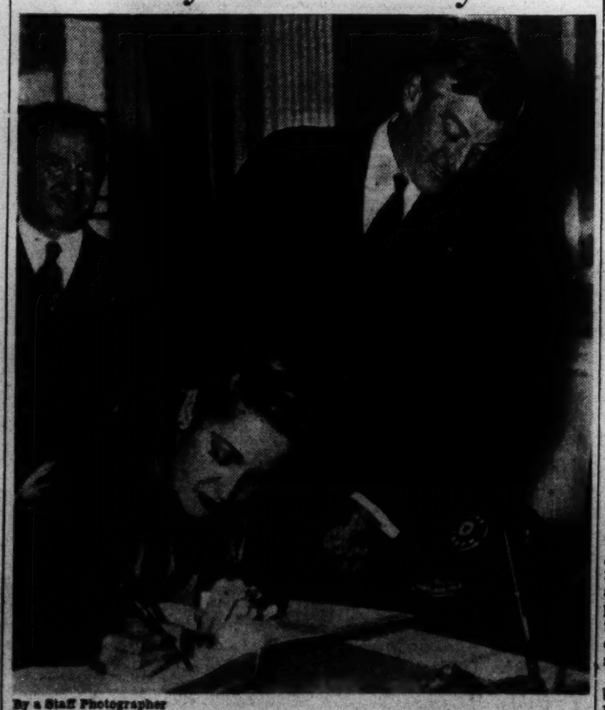
M. Laval, however, is unwilling to give up and to vanish from the political scene. As he failed to persuade his countrymen that they must follow his lead, and as resistance against his rule and against his German sponsors is mounting every day, he has, in his familiar role of unscrupulous politician undertaken to break all resistance by compulsory measures. He has decreed opposition shall be destroyed to its very roots.

This explains why the remnants of representative government — symbolized in the French Parliament — had to disappear, why M. Laval is working hard to mobilize all armed forces at his disposal and why he has now introduced a law drafting all men between 18 and 50 years and all unmarried women between 21 and 35 for compulsory labor service. There can be little doubt that part of this French labor service which came into existence over the weekend, will be sent to Germany to bring the number of French workers in German factories up to 350,000. This new measure is so provoking that some quarters even suppose that the Chief Government is anxious to foment an abortive revolt of the French people which he could crush before the United Nations are able to open a second front on French soil.

When after his first dismissal by Marshal Philippe Pétain, M. Laval lived in apparent retirement, his propagandists were never tired of declaring that he remained the only man who knew how to speak to the Germans and that he was

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

'Any Bonds Today'



By a Staff Photographer

Dorothy Lamour Visits State House

She is seen here signing the register while Gov. Leverett Saltonstall looks on. Daniel J. Doherty, Treasury Department Representative on War Bonds and Stamps for this district, is in the background. Story on Page 5.

Defenders check Nazis on outskirts of city after being forced to give ground.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The flag of Russia still flies above Stalingrad. Once more the heroic Soviet defenders seem to have checked the Germans on the outskirts of the city after having been forced to give ground, although the Germans claim to have some forces inside the industrial center's limits on both the south and northwest. A none too encouraging aspect of the situation is that the Russians seem to be running dangerously short of fighter planes. Moscow dispatches hint that antiaircraft batteries and infantry rifles are now the chief defenses against dive bombers.

As the Volga Valley struggle moved toward its denouement, the RAF and Russian air force continued to attack Germany from both west and east. A strong RAF detail bombed Bremen while Soviet airmen raided unidentified objectives in Eastern Germany, Bucharest and the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania. One unconfirmed report said parachutists had been landed in the Ploesti region.

Damaging as these double attacks are, it is only too apparent that in themselves they are insufficient to ease the pressure on Russia's hard-pressed armies.

There is every indication, however, that climactical struggles for air supremacy in both Europe and Asia soon will be in progress.

Three new warplanes appear to have been developed by the Germans for use against the British. One, a sub-stratosphere bomber capable of operating from a height of 40,000 feet, may be designed to seek revenge for the RAF assaults on Germany with mass attacks on British cities from ceilings far above the range of fighter plane opposition. But the thick British weather, now beginning, should make it extremely difficult for German pilots to get a view of their targets from such heights.

Reports by American pilots that the quality of Japanese flying personnel in the southwest Pacific is deteriorating both in skill and determination may mean that the Oriental half of the Axis is concentrating the pick of its aerial power for major action elsewhere—perhaps in Siberia.

Meanwhile, there has been a flareup of undetermined significance on the North African front. The Italians report that British sea-borne and aerial forces attempted to raze or to seize Tobruk, apparently in an effort to deny to Marshal Rommel one of his chief ports of supply. Axis reports, somewhat hysterical in tone, say the effort was beaten off with heavy losses. British sources are uncommunicative.

The British report steady

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Roosevelt data shows larger output of arms made available for American forces.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The Soviet Union and the United Kingdom are now receiving lend-lease aid at the rate of nearly $3,000,000,000 a year apiece, while a somewhat smaller portion is being distributed among the Middle East, Australia and other areas opposing Axis aggression, President Roosevelt revealed today in his sixth quarterly report to Congress on lend-lease activities.

Although declaring that "so far the United States has passed little more than the halfway mark toward maximum possible war production," the President announced that total lend-lease aid in the 18-month period between March, 1941, and August, 1942, was $6,489,000,000.

Adding to this the $5,800,000,000 worth of outright Allied purchases shipped abroad, the total of American aid, apart from that rendered by this country's armed forces, is brought to approximately $12,289,000,000 for the 18-month period.

More for Own Needs

It is thought significant, however, that in the three-month period of June to August of this year, the volume of lend-lease aid increased only very slightly over the amount for the previous period ending May 31. Far from interpreting this unfavorably, however, observers here believe that it is another indication that the United States is now in a position to use an increasing proportion of its armament production both on foreign soil and for the equipping of troops at home.

Whereas lend-lease aid totaled $1,927,000,000 from March through May, it totaled but $1,922,000,000 from June through August. During all preceding quarterly periods the rise had been very steep, lend-lease aid sometimes doubling itself in three months.

Particularly encouraging, it is felt, is the fact that during the month of August, military items transferred to the Allies under lend-lease accounted for 58 per cent of total transfers. In the preceding report, military items were placed close to 50 per cent.

Goods and Services

During the 18-month period, March, 1941, through August, 1942, the value of goods transferred and services rendered was $5,129,000,000. Goods transferred comprise 79 per cent of this amount and services rendered 21 per cent. In addition, the value of lend-lease goods in process on Aug. 31, 1942, was $1,360,000,000.

Thus, the total amount of lend-lease aid to the end of August was $6,489,000,000. This compares with $4,497,000,000 as reported in the fifth report to Congress, three months ago. Currently, aid is being provided at a rate of approximately $8,000,000,000 per year.

The lend-lease report also discussed several important war-aid measures which are still being developed here. Recalling that the small cargo vessel popularly known as the "sea otter" had been found to be impractical, the report said that still another type of easy-to-build emergency freighter known as the seamobile has been developed, and that bids are now being solicited for a model.

The report also declares that lend-lease funds have sped the development of the dehydrating of foods for shipment abroad and that "the result is that, on the average, a thousand tons of food exported today are the equivalent in food value of nearly 2,000 tons of food exported in the early days of the lend-lease program."

Reciprocal Lend-Lease

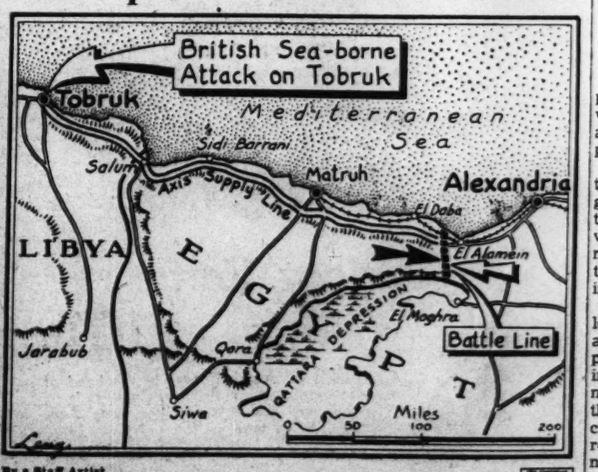
Finally, the report discussed the program of reciprocal lend-lease, whereby America's allies have been able to render it increasingly important war aid.

"Ever since we began giving aid to our Allies, our Allies have been giving aid to us. On Sept. 3, 1942, this informal pooling of resources was made formal in signed agreements with United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Fighting France.

"The program of reciprocal lend-lease has become a very material and important aspect of our supply problem. It puts the idea of pooling all our resources for war in its most dynamic form. It is more than a gracious and much appreciated gesture of good will. Reciprocal aid represents the most economical use of the war resources of the United Nations. It means that we are husbanding time and transport to use resources where they are."

Text of President's lend-lease report on first page, second section.

Attempted Commando Raid?



By a Staff Artist

Theater of British Maneuver at Tobruk

A reported British sea- and air-borne attack on Tobruk, which the Axis claims to have beaten off, may have been designed to sever German General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's supply lines to the Egyptian Front. Tobruk has become one of the chief Axis supply ports in Africa. Map illustrates its relationship to the battle area.

Clare Boothe Gets Nomination for Congress in Connecticut's Fourth District

Voters Hear Final Appeals Of Candidates

Continued from Page 1

judgment held by the City of Boston."

Meanwhile, observers are predicting that the Democratic gubernatorial contest will be close, with Mayor Putnam a possible winner. His chances depend on how heavily he can cut into the Boston vote which usually decides Democratic primary contests.

The four-man contest for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senator nomination has actually become a two-man affair between Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton and John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, who have been trading hard blows. The other two candidates, Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman, and Daniel H. Coakley, former Executive Councilor, are not conceded a chance.

Another close vote is anticipated in this battle, with few observers willing to guess the result. The contest has become a Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt battle, with Representative Casey leading the Roosevelt forces and Mr. Fitzgerald marshaling the anti-Roosevelt group by his frequent criticism of Washington affairs.

Although Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Beverly is opposed by Courtenay Crocker of Boston, President, Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Associations, his renomination is anticipated despite attacks on his pre-Pearl Harbor record.

G. O. P. Contests

While the Democrats are staging five state-wide contests for party nominations, the Republicans have only two such battles.

Besides the Senatorial contest, the Republicans have a five-man battle for State Treasurer between State Senator Laurence Curtis of Boston; Edgar Aldro French Marshfield lawyer; Miss Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, former State Senator; Richard E. Johnston, of Boston, former State Representative, and Wallace E. Stearns, of Boston, co-founder of the Young Republican movement in Massachusetts.

Although Mr. Curtis is considered the leader, Mr. French or Miss Holmes may finally win.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State; and Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, are unopposed for Republican renomination. Russell A. Wood, former State Auditor, is also unopposed for the Auditor nomination. Absence of contests for these positions are expected to keep the Republican vote light.

Are Unopposed

Mayor John C. Carr of Medford and James E. Agnew, former Boston City Councilor, are unopposed for the Democratic nominations for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General respectively.

The Democratic Secretary of State nomination is sought by Joseph J. Buckley of Boston, Leo A. Gosselin, Bellingham Town Counsel and Clerk, and John D. O'Brien, boxing promoter and a candidate for the office in 1936. All are unknown in state-wide political circles.

Francis X. Hurley, former State Auditor is given the edge by observers, in the Democratic State Treasurer battle. His opponents are William F. Hurley, Boston City Councilor and a tavern keeper, Thomas E. Barry of East Boston, former State Representative and John F. Welch of Boston, former confidential secretary to Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor.

Auditor Buckley is seeking renomination against Leo D. Walsh of Boston, Assistant Director of Americanization for the City of Boston. His renomination is anticipated.

Radio Talks

As end of the campaign drew near candidates continued their radio and rally drives in an effort to draw voters to the polls.

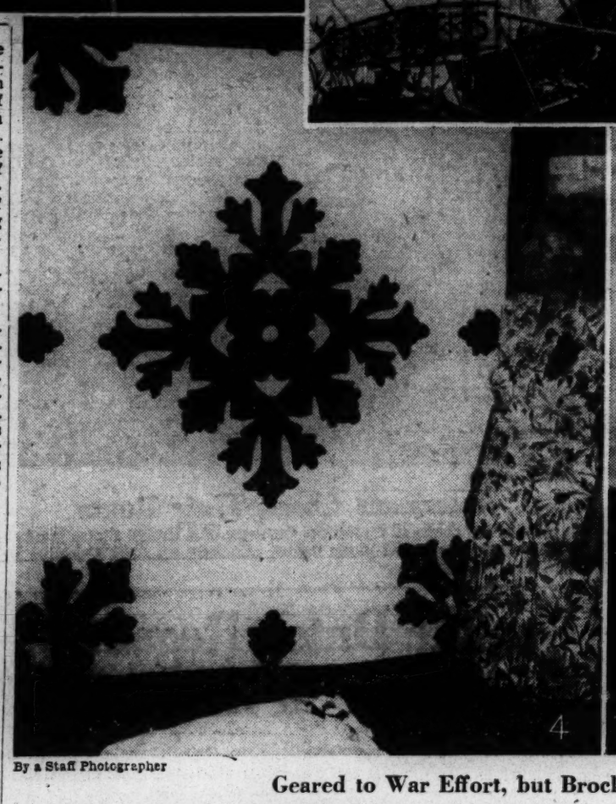
Senator Lodge was the continued target for attacks by Mr. Crocker and Representative Casey. Mr. Crocker attacked the Senator for pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism, and added:

"Can we rely on him to favor a policy of international co-operation for peace among nations?"

Representative Casey classed him as a "fence-straddler" and "an issue-dodger who will do anything to get a vote."

On the other hand Senator Lodge, in a radio speech, asserted that Congressional opinions prior to Pearl Harbor are now things of the past. He added "the hope expressed by the President himself, and shared by all, that we would not have to send our young men abroad, has given way to a firm resolution to win this fight for our survival. To revive that old dispute today is not patriotic."

Mr. Lee reiterated his opposition to drafting of youths 18 and 19 years old.



By a Staff Photographer

Geared to War Effort, but Brockton Fair Holds to Traditions

Brockton's Annual Fair, which opened yesterday and continues all this week, is replete with streamlined features, including civilian defense drills; yet it still holds the full flavor of rustic New England. 1. 4-H Clubbers Eleanor, left, and Shirley Twitchell, of Sunnyside Farm, South Braintree, stand proudly by their prize calves, Sunnysides Little Tot, left, and Sunnysides Dandra Jane. 2. Up-up, and 'round she whirls—the Ferris Wheels are still popular. 3. Youngsters take great delight in the small-sized merry-go-rounds and automobile racers. 4. Mrs. Nellie Doherty, Superintendent of the Needlework Department at the Fair, stands beside the first-prize appliquéd quilt exhibited by Mrs. Beatrice Crete of Randolph, Mass. 5. Another 4-H Club member, Carl Varney, of South Easton, Mass., sets out a few cabbages which form a part of the 4-H vegetable exhibit.

Candidates in Primaries Of Massachusetts Listed

Candidates seeking party nominations for various major State and Federal positions at tomorrow's primaries in Massachusetts are listed as follows in the order in which they will be found on the ballots:

Republican

Governor

*Leverett Saltonstall, Newton.

Lieutenant Governor

*Horace T. Cahill, Braintree.

Secretary

*Frederic W. Cook, Somerville.

Treasurer

Laurence Curtis, Boston, State Senator.
Edgar A. French, Marshfield.
Sybil H. Holmes, Brookline, former State Senator.
Richard E. Johnston, Boston, former State Representative.
Wallace E. Stearns, Boston, co-founder Massachusetts Young Republican movement.

Auditor

Russell A. Wood, Cambridge, former State Auditor.

Attorney General

*Robert T. Bushnell, Newton.

Senator in Congress

*Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Beverly.
Courtenay Crocker, Boston, President Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association.

Representative in Congress

First District

*Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge.
Raymond L. Buell, Richmond, former President, Foreign Policy Association.

Second District

*Charles R. Clason, Springfield.

Third District

Carroll H. Balcom, Clinton.
Walter A. Chesiak, Maynard.
Charles C. Murdock, Marlborough.
Alfred Woollacott, Fitchburg, Mayor.

Fourth District

*Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester.

Fifth District

*Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell.
Harry L. Caldwell, Winchester.

Sixth District

*George J. Bates, Salem.

Seventh District

No nomination.

Eighth District

Lester W. Bowen, Somerville.
Alonzo B. Cook, Somerville, former State Auditor.
Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose, former President, State Senate.
William A. Hastings, Malden, former Mayor.
William S. Howe, Somerville, former President, Board of Aldermen.
John J. Irwin, Medford, former Mayor.
Lawrence Mitchell, Medford.

Ninth District

*Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable.

Tenth District

Charles Ellsworth Hazen, Boston.
Christian A. Herter, Boston, Speaker, Massachusetts House of Representatives.
Matthew Luce, Jr., Brookline.

Eleventh District

Vincent Mottola, Boston.

Twelfth District

Francis P. O'Neill, Boston.

Thirteenth District

*Richard B. Wiggleswortb, Milton.

Fourteenth District

*Joseph William Martin, Jr. North Attleboro, House Minority Leader.

Executive Councilor

First District

Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield.
Harold Francis Woodward, Taunton.

Second District

*Clayton L. Havey, Boston.
William Shaw McCallum, Dedham.
Rudolph B. Thornton, Boston.

Third District

*Frank A. Brooks, Concord.
Marian Clarke Nichols, Boston.
Pamagust S. Paulson, Lowell.
James F. Ready, Lowell.

Fourth District

J. Wallace Mahony, Revere.

Fifth District

Samuel R. Bailey, Amesbury.
Washington Cook, Haverhill.
William H. McSweeney, Salem, former State Senator.

Sixth District

William G. Andrew, Cambridge.
Ward Cramer, Medford.
Theodore P. Hollis, Stoneham, State Representative.

Seventh District

Michael J. O'Hara, Worcester.

Eighth District

James S. Bulkley, Springfield.
Charles A. Frazer, Springfield.
Arthur A. Hastings, Springfield, former Executive Councilor.

Ninth District

George F. Backus, New Bedford.

Tenth District

Helen Moran Arata, Newton.
William A. Carey, Boston, City Councilor.
Charles H. Dillworth, Boston.
Frank B. Howland, Boston.
Thomas A. Moran, Boston.

Eleventh District

*Thomas H. Eliot, Cambridge.
James M. Curley, Boston, former Governor.
J. Ralph Granara, Boston.

Twelfth District

*John W. McCormack, Boston.
John J. Concannon, Boston.
Joseph A. O'Bryan, Boston, former City Councilor.

Thirteenth District

Andrew T. Clancy, Brockton.
Francis H. Fey, Quincy.
Alfred Gross, Boston.
Leo A. Reardon, Boston.

Fourteenth District

Harold E. Cole, Taunton.
Terrance J. Lomax, Jr., Fall River, State Representative.
Arthur F. Seagrave, Fall River.

Executive Councilor

First District

*Joseph B. Clark, Jr., Fall River.
J. Dolan Hathaway, Fall River, former State Representative.

Second District

Samuel George Thorner, Boston.

Third District

Williams P. A. Graham, Boston.

Fourth District

Robert E. Bigney, Boston.
Thomas F. Daley, Boston.
John I. Fitzgerald, Boston, former President, City Council.
James A. Hanlon, Chelsea.
John E. Kerrigan, Boston, former President, City Council.
Lewis J. McGarrigle, Boston.
Alfred J. Moore, Boston, former State Representative.
Gerald M. O'Brien, Boston.
John J. Sawtelle, Boston.
Alexander P. Sullivan, Boston.

Fifth District

*James A. Donovan, Lawrence.

Sixth District

Edward J. Coughlin, Somerville.
Harold A. Palmer, Somerville.
Francis J. Roche, Cambridge.

Seventh District

*Edmund Burke, Worcester.

Eighth District

*Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., Springfield.

*Incumbent.

Democratic

Governor

Francis E. Kelly, Boston, former Lieutenant Governor.
Roger L. Putnam, Springfield, Mayor.

Lieutenant Governor

John C. Carr, Medford, Mayor.

Secretary

Joseph J. Buckley, Boston.
Leo A. Gosselin, Bellingham.
John D. O'Brien, Boston.

Treasurer

Thomas E. Barry, former State Representative.

Auditor

*Thomas J. Buckley, Boston.
Leo D. Walsh, Boston, Assistant Director of Americanization, City of Boston.

Attorney General

James E. Agnew, Boston, former City Councilor.

Senator in Congress

Joseph E. Casey, Clinton, Representative in Congress.
Daniel H. Coakley, Boston, former Executive Councilor.
John F. Fitzgerald, Boston, former Mayor.
Joseph Lee, Boston, former School Committeeman.

Representative in Congress

First District

Frank Hurley, Holyoke, former State Senator.
Michael E. Mannix, Holyoke.

Second District

John J. Granfield, Springfield.

Third District

P. Eugene Casey, Milford, State Senator.
Francis E. Cassidy, Webster.
John S. Derham, Uxbridge, former Assistant Attorney General.
Paul G. Gearan, Fitchburg.
James P. McDonald, Clinton, former Secretary to Representative Casey.
Philip J. Philbin, Clinton, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh.
Edward A. Ryan, Worcester.
Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, former State Representative.

Fourth District

Edmund S. Haverty, Waltham.
Stephen F. Loughlin, Worcester, Councilor two years.
Frank J. McGrail, Worcester.
John S. Sullivan, Worcester, former Mayor.

Fifth District

No Nomination

Sixth District

James D. Burns, Salem.
Leander H. Caswell, Haverhill.
Arthur Hovey Teague, Salem.

Seventh District

*Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence.

Eighth District

Frederick T. McDermott, Medford, former State Representative.
Francis E. Ryan, Somerville, former State Representative.
Raymond A. Willett, Jr., Stoneham.

Executive Councilor

First District

Francis X. Hurley, former State Auditor.
William F. Hurley, Boston, City Councilor.
John F. Welch, Boston.

Auditor

*Thomas J. Buckley, Boston.
Leo D. Walsh, Boston, Assistant Director of Americanization, City of Boston.

Attorney General

James E. Agnew, Boston, former City Councilor.

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Frederick T. McDermott, Medford, former State Representative.
Francis E. Ryan, Somerville, former State Representative.
Raymond A. Willett, Jr., Stoneham.

Ninth District

George F. Backus, New Bedford.

Tenth District

Helen Moran Arata, Newton.
William A. Carey, Boston, City Councilor.
Charles H. Dillworth, Boston.
Frank B. Howland, Boston.
Thomas A. Moran, Boston.

Eleventh District

*Thomas H. Eliot, Cambridge.
James M. Curley, Boston, former Governor.
J. Ralph Granara, Boston.

Twelfth District

*John W. McCormack, Boston.
John J. Concannon, Boston.
Joseph A. O'Bryan, Boston, former City Councilor.

Thirteenth District

Andrew T. Clancy, Brockton.
Francis H. Fey, Quincy.
Alfred Gross, Boston.
Leo A. Reardon, Boston.

Fourteenth District

Harold E. Cole, Taunton.
Terrance J. Lomax, Jr., Fall River, State Representative.
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Francis J. Roche, Cambridge.

Seventh District

*Edmund Burke, Worcester.

Eighth District

*Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., Springfield.

*Incumbent.

More Gas Urged For Salesmen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—A committee of eastern seaboard representatives and Senators conferred with Price Administrator Leon Henderson today in an effort to obtain greater allotments of gasoline for commercial travelers in the 17 rationed states.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14 (AP)—Two crews of OPA investigators checked on 671 motor vehicles in the North Conway and Woodsville areas in a surprise survey yesterday, and 115 per cent violations of gasoline rules were reported here today by John R. Goodnow, state OPA price enforcement attorney.

About 50 rationing cards were taken away from motorists.

Tobin Seeks Fund for Streets

As further evidence of the impact of war on City finances, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today asked the City Council for authorization of a second $500,000 loan for street construction and repair.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

A free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut treet, Newtonville, at 8 p.m.

Tomorrow

A musical program will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Helen Fellows, soprano, and Paul Bregor, pianist, at 2:45 p. m. Open to the public.

A lecture will be given on Pottery Techniques at the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Tanner at 11 a.m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Author Wins Out by Vote Of 84 to 2

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, author, playwright, war correspondent and wife of Henry Luce, editor of Time, Life and Fortune magazines, today was named by Republicans of Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District to be their candidate at the November election.

She swept the nominating convention 84 to 2.

She captured the nomination from Lester P. Barlow, Stamford explosives inventor, after four other candidates including Miss Vivien Kellems, noted woman industrialist and bitter critic of Mrs. Luce, had withdrawn. Mr. Barlow got the two votes, one of which he cast himself.

Mr. Barlow remains in the race, however, having previously obtained sufficient signatures to a nominating petition to place him on the ballot as an independent.

The seat is now held by Leroy Downs (D), Norwalk publisher who is unopposed for renomination.

Connecticut has no primaries. All state-wide and congressional nominations are made in party convention.

Before the poll was taken, a rising vote showed an overwhelming majority in Mrs. Luce's favor.

The candidate, wearing on her brown dress a "traveler's medal" presented to her by Madame Chiang Kai-shek when she visited the Chinese Generalissimo and his wife in Chungking earlier this year, told the convention that Republicans had "the opportunity of our lives" to show that the party can play a part "in victory on the battlefield and on the home front."

"We're going to win the election. I'm going to win it with your help," she said after a committee including former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin had notified her of her nomination and had escorted her into the convention hall.

Mrs. Luce said she accepted the nomination "as eagerly as I sought it," and added that she wanted it so that she could "serve my country through you and serve you through my country."

Compulsory Medical Plan Under Attack

As State employees, doctors would work an eight-hour day and a 5½-day week for the Government if compulsory health insurance should be introduced in this country, Dr. Henry M. Landesman told the Suffolk Republican Club in Boston recently.

"Doctors would be placed on eight-hour shifts through the 24 hours of the day," Dr. Landesman said. "If a patient was given medical care in the daytime and needed further attention during the night, that would necessitate his resort to a second doctor.

"Saturday service would require a third doctor. In a very serious illness, it is possible that four or five different physicians would have to be called. This would result in confusion and a dilemma for relatives.

"The intimate interest of the physician in the patient would tend to be lost under compulsory state medicine."

Fine for Doctors

This should be a fine system for doctors, as it would give them more time for recreation, he said. But most doctors do not like the eight-hour-day plan because they are afraid they would neglect their patients.

Only a small minority of physicians prefer compulsory health insurance, he stated, and for the most part these are doctors who are earning less than $1,000 a year and think they would get more if paid by the Government.

Estimating the cost of the compulsory system at between $4,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000 a year Dr. Landesman declared that this expense was sought to be girdled on the nation by certain overzealous individuals.

The politicians would manage the whole thing instead of the physicians, he commented, and would not run it properly.

"There are quite a few people in the country who do not believe in medical care for themselves," Dr. Landesman continued.

Cost About $30 Yearly

"The cost per person of a national system of compusory health insurance would run around $30 to $35 a year to every man, woman, and child in the United States.

"It would be unfair to tax those who do not want medical care for something they are not going to use."

The physician noted that compulsory health insurance had been voted down in California, where the system had made its principal bid for adoption in this country.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | WARM | WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature. Light winds.

All New England States: Little change in temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:37 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Tuesday, 3:03 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 7:27 p. m.

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Sizes 1 to 8
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Insurance People Oppose Compulsory Disability Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Proposals of compulsory disability insurance, to be financed by further pay-roll taxes on employers and employees, have led to the setting up of a new organization here to oppose the plan.

The objectors enlisted in this counter-move consist of insurance people. They have taken over the name and functions of the old Insurance Economic Society.

The Society will confine its work to research and publication, and will avoid lobbying, its sponsors announce. Facts intended to show the undesirability of government disability insurance will be presented in readable form in pamphlets.

These will be distributed chiefly through the State units of the Society to men and women in the insurance business, to other groups such as doctors and dentists, and to other individuals who may be interested.

At present there is a wide lack of information as to what compulsory disability insurance is and what its adoption in this country would probably mean, it is said.

State disability insurance is the making of cash payments, usually a percentage of wages lost, to workers during illness which did not arise from the nature of their employment. Accident or illness growing out of employment is a different system, known as workmen's compensation insurance.

Original Form

Compulsory disability insurance was the original form of sickness insurance upon its introduction in Europe.

If disability insurance should be voted by Congress, it would be used as the entering wedge for compulsory sickness insurance in the United States, leaders of the Insurance Economic Society believe.

Revival of the Insurance Economic Society was brought about by Harold R. Gordon, executive Secretary of the Health and Accident Underwriters Conference. This conference, composed of companies writing health and accident insurance, has no connection with the Insurance Economic Society, Mr. Gordon explained, but many of its members are also members of the new organization.

The Insurance Economic Society was originally established in 1917 when there was agitation for enactment of health insurance by the states and bills for that purpose had been introduced in a number of legislatures. Organized by insurance men, its activity continued until 1920 when the movement for state laws subsided.

But last winter, when President Roosevelt proposed expansion of the social security program of the Federal Government to include disability insurance and hospitalization payments, some insurance men saw a need for renewing efforts. The Insurance Economic Society was inactive, but its trustees still held office, and they were willing to allow the name of the organization to be used by the present organizers.

Committees in 40 States

In the last few months, committees in 40 States have been set up, and beginnings have been made for the organization of the remaining eight. The headquarters staff in Chicago will be enlarged in the near future.

The insurance society offers a number of specific objections to federal disability insurance from its standpoint. These include the following:

1. The cost of a federal program would be excessive.
2. It would eventually eliminate the private accident and health insurance business and prove an entering wedge for socialization of most forms of insurance.
3. It sets the cart before the horse by first establishing a plan for cash benefits for disability instead of a program of accident and sickness prevention, so much needed in our war production effort.
4. Any new funds collected from the pay rolls of workers should be spent solely to defray the cost of the war. This is no time to experiment with a socialistic theory.
5. It is a stepping stone to socialized medicine and governmental control and regimentation of our present hospital system.

Enlarging upon its charge that disability insurance would lead to socialized medicine, Mr. Gordon declared that in foreign countries most of the systems of socialized medicine began with cash benefits only.

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or take out new insurance, see your agent representing

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Outlaw Strike Halts Output Of Steel Mill

By the Associated Press

In Gary, Ind., a strike of cranemen, loaders and hookers over the week end halted production at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's 160-inch plate mill in Gary, the largest plate mill west of the Alleghanies.

A company spokesman said the strike wa snot authorized by the union and this was verified by an official at the union headquarters who refused, however, to give his name. The company spokesman said the Steel Workers Union was urging new men to fill the jobs.

Only a small number of men were on strike, but because the work is interdependent several hundred men were idle, the company spokesman said. He stated the mill was rolling plate for the Maritime Commission and Navy.

Other labor news:

Indianapolis: An acute war-born labor shortage is threatening shutdowns for a dozen conneries and enormous losses in Indiana's bumper crop.

With the Army depending on the Hoosier State—first in national tomato production—to fill vast service contracts, army supply officers started a speedy canvass of the situation.

Kansas City, Mo.—About 300 butchers were scheduled to return to their jobs in 125 chain grocery stores today, ending a five-day strike, according to Howard P. Root, union business agent. Arbitration of the wage dispute is being sought.

Three hundred other butchers at independent grocery stores returned to work Saturday.

Washington — The American Federation of Labor reports that its total dues-paid membership at the close of its fiscal year Aug. 31 was 5,482,581, representing the highest enrollment in its history and a gain of 913,525 over the previous year.

"These figures include only dues-paid members in good standing," said a statement by George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer. "In addition, our unions have an estimated floating membership of some 500,000, bringing our aggregate membership up to 6,000,000.

Reuther Wants Army

DETROIT, Sept. 14 (AP)—Roy L. Reuther, former international representative of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) recently released from active army service to resume duties with the War Production Board, asked today to be returned to active service.

Mr. Reuther made public a letter to Adjt. Gen. J. A. Ulio at Washington in which he said he was making the request "because there have been circulated publicly inaccurate and malicious versions of the facts."

Under WPB, Mr. Reuther was a labor morale expert. His present army status is that of private in the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Jewish New Year Greeting From Hull

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—To all Americans of Jewish faith Secretary of State Cordell Hull sent greetings on the occasion of the Jewish New Year, which began at sundown Sept. 11.

"On the occasion of the observance of the Jewish New Year," his message said, "I take particular pleasure in extending my greetings to all Americans of the Jewish faith. At this period of anguish for so many of their coreligionists, it is inspiring to see how this esteemed and loyal group of our fellow citizens are united in their determination to contribute in every possible way to the victory against our enemies which will come as a result of a complete defeat of the Axis powers."

Aleutians as Base For Siberia Assault?

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 14 (AP)—Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, recently returned from an inspection of Alaskan defenses, said he believed the Japanese attacked the Aleutians so as to use Kiska as a base for assault on Siberia and as an obstacle to the lend-lease route to Russia by way of the Bering Sea.

Speaking at a civic meeting Sept. 11, Mr. Magnuson said that "from the American standpoint the situation in the Aleutians is in good shape."

"I do not believe the Japanese had any intentions of using the Aleutians as stepping stones to Alaska. Our greatest loss was the weather stations so necessary to our military plans."

He said efforts of the Japanese to obtain a foothold in the Aleutians had proved so costly that "their offensive wings are clipped."

Civil War Veterans Open 76th Meeting

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14 (AP)—About 75 veterans of the Civil War who were able to make the trip here turned today to business sessions of the 76th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

They will be welcomed officially tonight by officials of the city, State, and organizations affiliated with the G. A. R.

A strange mixture of blue, white, and khaki uniforms was noticeable yesterday as the encampment opened with flag-raising ceremonies at the Indianapolis Servicemen's Center. National Commander George A. Gay, Nashua, N. H., veteran, dressed in blue, pulled the flag to the top of the pole, aided by a khaki-clad soldier and blue-uniformed sailor of World War II.

Bicycling, Family Style

Associated Press

Ready for Planned Gas Rationing

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14 (AP)—Now comes the bicycle built for three—the latest in family conveyances.

Roy A. Henrich of St. Louis, who began preparation for nation-wide gasoline rationing last Jan. 1, welded two bicycles side by side, then bolted a third seat, constructed of an old steel barrel and a coal bucket, between the two frames.

Dual controls and a two-speed auto gear shift for hills added to ease of operation as Mr. Henrich, his wife and two-year-old son practiced on St. Louis streets.

The motor company service manager plans using the strange vehicle fo rall but essential driving.

Head of U. S. Air Forces in Egypt Among 13 Decorated for Bravery

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The impressive account of a Flying Fortress and another army bomber shooting down seven out of a swarm of 15 Japanese fighter planes which sought to swerve them from their target is told by the War Department.

The feat, further evidence of the defensive power which these aircraft have been displaying on the fighting fronts, occurred last January in the Netherlands Indies but was disclosed only with announcement of the award of a Distinguished Flying Cross to the pilot of the Flying Fortress, Lieut. Col. Conrad F. Necrason of Cooperstown, N. Y., for his "coolness and courage."

Another bomber feat, in which Japanese shipping was successfully raided off the Philippines last December "in the face of intense enemy fighter plane activity," won an Oak Leaf Cluster, the equivalent of a second Distinguished Flying Cross, for Maj. Guildford R. Montgomery of Olrichs, S. D.

Announcement also was made of awards to 11 other Army fliers who fought against overwhelming odds in the Southwest Pacific, including Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton of San Antonio, Texas., now American Air Commander in Egypt.

One of these, First Lieut. Robert Taylor Hanson of Oakland, Calif., was killed in the Philippines two days after the action for which he is decorated.

General Brereton was awarded the Silver Star along with eight other officers and men for a low-altitude bombing raid against Japanese warships at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, in the Indian Ocean last April.

The others cited for this raid were Col. Cecil E. Combs of Dallas, Texas; Captains Paul J. Long of Patton, Pa., and Delmar J. Rogers of Munger, Mich.; First Lieut. Bruno C. Delmissier of Seattle, Wash.; Second Lieutenants Milton J. Svododa of Portland, Ore.; Nelson P. Davis of Tampa, Fla., and Raymond W. Giannini of Cloverdale, Calif., and Staff Sergeant Earnest E. Lindley of Huntington, Ind.

In addition, the Silver Star was awarded to Lieut. Col. Birrell Walsh of Janesville, Wis., for directing the dispersion of aircraft of his bombardment group in the Philippines in the face of the first Japanese attack last December.

Wins Triple Honor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Navy Cross with two gold stars, equivalent of three Navy Crosses—and an air medal for heroism — have been awarded Lieut. Clarence Earle Dickinson, Jr., of Raleigh, N. C.

The Navy said that Lieut. Dickinson won his decorations for four actions against the Japanese in the Hawaiian, Marshall and Midway Islands. He is the second man to win three Navy Crosses. The other was Lieut. Noel A. M. Gayler, who received his awards a week ago.

Negro Seamen Back For Higher Training

HAMPTON, Va., Sept. 14 (AP)—A group of 128 young Negro seamen, fresh from basic training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and selected as candidates for specialists' ratings in the United States Navy, reached Hampton Institute Saturday for 16 weeks of intensive training in the naval school which has been established at the Negro college.

They represent the initial enrollment of the school which is scheduled to turn out more than 1,000 electricians, metalsmiths, carpenters, and diesel engine machinists each year.

Lieut. Commander E. Hall Downes, commanding officer of the Naval School, witnessed their arrival.

First of successive contingents scheduled to arrive at the college during the coming months, the young men, who were raw recruits a few weeks ago, gave evidence of their Great Lakes training as they marched in formation through the darkened streets of Hampton to the gates of the school.

Their three-fold training program, including further indoctrination, physical conditioning, and the advanced mechanical training, began this morning with reveille at 5:30 a. m.

Slogan of Germans Changes Its 'Tune'

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The British radio said today that Dr. Robert Ley, German Labor leader, had changed the tune of the Nazi slogan from "the certainty of victory" to "determination not to capitulate."

The British Broadcasting Corporation, heard here by C.B.S., said Dr. Ley in a Nuremburg speech omitted the previous oft-repeated reference to certain German victory, saying instead: "The German nation has entered the fourth year firmer and harder, and determined not to capitulate."

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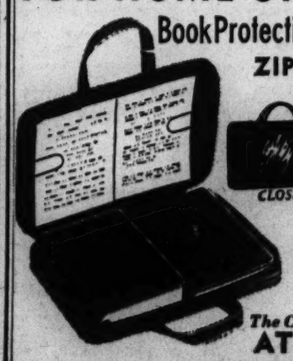

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Cut Driving 'To Bone': Henderson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP) (AP)—Signing of a rubber agreement between the United States and Panama was announced today by the State Department.

Fifteenth in a series of such agreements concluded with Latin-American countries, it provides for the purchase by the United States of all rubber produced in Panama until the end of 1946, except such as may be required for essential domestic needs,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Without waiting for War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson to name the Government's new "rubber czar," Office of Price Administration Administrator, Leon Henderson, has issued an appeal to the nation's 27,000,000 passenger car owners to "cut their driving to the bone."

In two week end statements, Leon Henderson, longtime advocate of nation-wide gasoline rationing, called upon the American public to restrict its tire use immediately in preparation for nation-wide gasoline rationing. He also requested that a 35 mile speed limit recommended by the Baruch Committee be voluntarily observed immediately.

"We must cut our mileage, eliminate all unnecessary driving, because, if we don't we are likely to coast right into Hitler's lap," Mr. Henderson told a nation-wide radio audience.

In a press statement, Mr. Henderson explained that it would be several weeks before coupon ration books could be printed to carry out the nation-wide rationing recommended by the Baruch Rubber Committee, but asked that in the meantime motorists outside rationed areas "immediately put themselves voluntarily on the same mileage basis as those in the rationed area.

What Rationed States Do

"In these States, seven out of every 10 drivers have an 'A' sticker pasted on their windshields," Mr. Henderson explained. "That means they are limited to 240 miles of driving a month.

"About 18 per cent have 'B' stickers. These are issued when the essential vocational driving exceeds 150 miles per month and the driver has agreed to share his car with three passengers.

"A very few have 'C' stickers. These drivers also have to agree to share their cars, but in addition, they must be members of a highly essential profession or occupation—persons like doctors, munitions plant workers and workers of essential public utilities and services, and who in addition have occupational driving needs in excess of 470 miles per month.

"My request," Mr. Henderson said, "means simply that each driver in the unrationed area should ask himself honestly into which of these classes his driving falls. If he is in the 'A' group, he limits himself to that 240 miles a month, which is divided roughly into 90 miles for family driving and 150 miles for essential vocational use of the car.

Self Classification

"If the driver thinks he is in the 'B' class, that means that he is convinced that his essential driving really exceeds 150 miles a month, and he limits himself to a top figure of 470 miles of vocational driving and agrees to share his car with at least three people."

The OPA began working on a nation-wide gas coupon plan about two months ago after the Brookings Institution backed up the OPA in its conclusion that rationing is the only efficient way to conserve tires, but printing of the coupons could not proceed without President Roosevelt's consent, given only two days ago after a special committee, headed by Bernard M. Baruch backed up the Henderson-Brookings conclusion.

Mr. Henderson especially warned motorists about being too optimistic about synthetic tires.

"Let me tell you," he said, "that even if you have 10,000 miles in your tires, you have no assurance that they will last until you get synthetic tires. You have no assurance because no one—no one—can tell with the certainty required when you will get synthetic tires, and don't believe any statement to the contrary."

Rubber, Not Gas, Short

The OPA Administrator made a special plea to motorists who live within a stone's throw of Texas and Oklahoma oil wells. Predictions of gas bootlegging in event of nation-wide rationing have already begun to emanate from that area.

"Of course, there is no shortage of gasoline down there," Mr. Henderson conceded, "but the shortage of ruober in the Southwest is just as acute as it is anywhere else in the country."

Drivers in all 48 States today are wasting 1,000,000,000 tire miles in unnecessary driving every day, Mr. Henderson's figures showed.

"Every day we are wasting enough rubber to re-cap 200,000 tires, and wasting it in driving that makes not one single contribution to the war effort," he declared.

"That is a waste that can lick us in the type of fight we are in unless we cut it out right now."

International Factors Seen in 'Synthetic'

By the Associated Press

Richmond, Va., Sept. 14

J. W. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, said here that the extent to which synthetics would replace natural rubber in postwar years would depend largely on international factors after peace is made.

A major factor to be considered, he said, will be how many natural rubber plantations are left—how much destruction actually was accomplished in the "scorched earth" policies of the English and the Dutch in Malaya and the East Indies.

Farm Labor Aided By 6,000 Men Of Japanese Origin

WASHINGTON, Sept 14 (AP)—Approximately 6,000 of the 120,000 persons who were moved from the restricted military area of the West Coast because of Japanese ancestry are helping to relieve farm labor shortages elsewhere in the United States, officials reported yesterday.

All those leaving the relocation centers for work do so voluntarily, and employers wishing to obtain their services must sign a contract setting out wages and working conditions and must assume the cost of transporting the workers to their jobs and back when their work is done. The workers cannot be used to displace local labor and employers cannot pay them less than the prevailing wage in the locality.

Virtually all those who have left the centers so far have gone to work in the sugar-beet fields, where the labor shortage has been particularly acute.

A majority of those in the centers were born in this country and consequently are citizens, and approximately 30,000 of them were agricultural workers before the war, a placement officer said.

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We sweeten them and roast 'em
To make the drink your family loves—
It's cheery, tasty Postum*!

** Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

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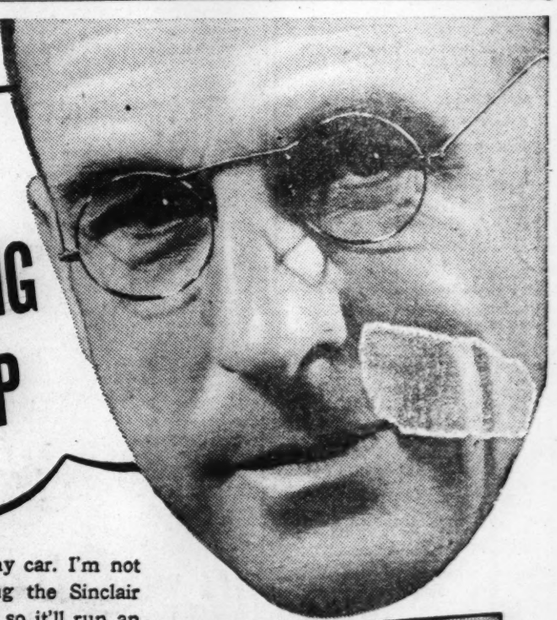
I'm NOT PUTTING MY CAR UP



Believe me, I need my car. I'm not putting it up. I'm having the Sinclair Dealer service it regularly so it'll run an extra year or more.

I have him check the tires and cross switch them to prevent uneven wear. I have him watch the battery, the spark plugs, fan belt, and air and oil filters like a hawk. He tells me what services are needed and how the services save wear. And best of all his Sinclair motor oils and Sinclair lubricants save wear in my engine and chassis. Yes sir, this Sinclair-ize Service saves plenty of wear.

"SAVE WEAR WITH SINCLAIR"

Stop at this sign

SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE

CARE FOR YOUR CAR—FOR YOUR COUNTRY

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Hull Homes Suitable for Defense Workers

Guild of Boston Artists Inaugurates New Season

By Dorothy Adlow

Personal portraiture is generally pre-eminent in displays of the Guild. In this current exhibition, however, landscape seems to be favored. The painters interpret the New England countryside and the seacoast. On the whole, they cherish the serene moods of nature, vistas of mountains and valleys, rustic views, the atmosphere of which is tranquil.

These painters know the New England terrain; they have studied the aspects of the seasons; they are familiar with the contours of the hills, the characteristic trees. All the landscapes disclose understanding of and familiarity with the chosen subjects. The technical procedure combines naturalism and Impressionism, and most of the painters strive to use a minimum of brush strokes. In color, they are prompted less by set theory than by an honest effort to match hue for hue. The farmhouses and barns nestle into their naturalistic environments. Among landscapes exhibited are those by Charles Curtis Allen, Marian P. Sloane, and Loring W. Coleman, Jr. More sharply defined are the canvases of John T. Enser and Ture Bengtz.

While the members of the Guild yield to atmospheric and naturalistic presentation of outdoor themes, their studio painting generally shows painstaking workmanship. Both the personal portraits and the still-lifes are made in a studious manner. A portrait by Elmer W. Greene is apparently inspired by Renaissance likenesses in which models were represented in profile, sitting well in the foreground, their features sharply delineated against picturesque landscape vistas. Mr. Greene replaces the campagna background with our own Fenway. His model has enamel-like features and she is sumptuously clad in ornate brocades and bejeweled hair ornaments. Similar in a way is a portrait by R. H. Ives Gammell, who too operates in the polished style. However, Mr. Gammell paints a more democratic subject, the workman. But somehow, this fastidious brushwork requires something more opulent than plain clothing; it calls for gilding and incrustation as a challenge to the peculiar skill of the artist.

The still-life by Herman Dudley Murphy sparkles and beams in its positive definition of flowers and art objects.

Other exhibitors are John F. Benson, Henry W. Brooks, William J. Kaula, Gertrude Fiske, Harry Sutton, Ruth Anderson, Alice Ruggles Sohier, Alphonse Shelton, Arthur F. Spear, Louis Kronberg, and Richard Andrew.

There are water colors by Elizabeth Huntington, Carroll Bill, John Lavalle, Sears Gallagher, and Glenn McNutt, and sculptures by Bashka Paeff and Amelia Peabody.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Departing from its usual custom of offering a historical play, "Cavalcade of America" tonight presents Joseph C. Grew, formerly Ambassador to Japan, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Responding to numerous requests, Margaret Speaks will sing "Summertime," from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," and "Italian Street Song," from Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta." She will also sing Spilman's "Flow Gently Sweet Afton." Under Alfred Wallenstein's direction, the orchestra plays Suppé's Overture to "Beautiful Galatinea"; Pierné's "Entrance of the Little Fauns," and Guion's "Alley Tunes," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Marian Anderson, contralto, is guest star on "Great Artists' Series," singing "Pleurez, Pleurez, mes Yeux," from Massenet's "Le Cid"; "Hallelujah," by Hummel, and two Negro spirituals, "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child" and "My Soul's Been Anchored in the Lord." The orchestra, conducted by Donald Voorhees, plays the Waltz from Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty," Beethoven's "Minuet," and Wieniawski's "Scherzo-Tarantelle," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

For the 1942-43 premiere of Columbia Network's Radio Theater, Cecil B. DeMille presents Barbara Stanwyck and Tyrone Power in the radio adaptation of Eric Knight's novel, "This Above All," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Listeners are cautioned that many Monday programs may be cancelled as the political candidates take time for last-minute speeches on the eve of the election.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, September 15

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc, 11.79mc and 6.04mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'Indian of Cusco'

Water color by Dr. Constantino Malinovsky in the exhibition of Peruvian art at the headquarters of WRUL, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Albert H. Wiggan. Collection Exhibition. Through September.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings of New Englanders.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Prints by contemporary Americans. Through Summer.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Members' exhibition.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of art work by children of the Boston Public Schools.

Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal porcelain and pottery. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs. French paintings and drawings of the 19th century. Picasso's "Guernica."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Paul Revere and his environment (Special Exhibition Galleries). Through Oct. 10. Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Prints after Raphael, engravings by Dusart, etchings by Castiglione and the Perelle (Print Department). Technique of Rajput painting (Gallery A 2). American embroideries (Gallery D 49).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Music in Art.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Exhibition of camera studies by Egone, sponsored by the Winchester Art Association.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of British crafts, sponsored by the British Government.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 15
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04 mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Cavalcade of America.
7:30 p. m.—Baseball News for American Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Salvage Drive Is Taking On Fresh Impetus

With the news that the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City is adding its wrought iron railings to the wartime scrap heap, the drive to get in the ultimate ounce of scrap metal goes on in the Eastern seaboard with new impetus.

Says the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, "We are in the midst of a war for the freedom of our own land and of all mankind and for the God-given rights of man. The appeal of our government for scrap metal must be responded to by all of us immediately for the sake of our men at the front and for the vital issues that are at stake."

In all, the contribution of scrap metal from the Cathedral yielded five tons, and included steel scaffolding, radiators, boilers, steel lockers, water pipes, fixtures, and miscellaneous small pieces. Further dismantling will go on, according to the Rev. Edward N. West, Sacristan, with antique railings and other metal adornments of the buildings being contributed.

More Rubber

Rubber comes into the scrap picture today, too, with the announcement from the Office of War Information that, although the country's reclaiming plants are working seven days a week, they need more rubber and more rubber. The summer's scrap rubber drive brought in a good yield, but more is needed and needed desperately.

According to Gurth F. Chambers, Regional Manager of the War Production Board's Salvage Division here, "More than two-thirds of the rubber collected in New England during the summer's big drive now is either reclaimed and made into things vitally essential to the war needs, or it is being processed in the reclaiming plants or en route to them at the rate of 600 cars a day."

The plants are "howling for more," he says, and suggests that in the process of getting ready for the monthly tin-can collection and the forthcoming drive for scrap iron, civilians take care not to overlook an ounce of scrap rubber, which is just as essential to the war effort as is steel.

Can Collection

Boston's next collection of tin cans begins next Monday, by the way. Properly prepared tins may be left at the sidewalk's edge and will be picked up by the city trucks. It is expected that this month's collection will far exceed that for August.

The Town of Belmont begins today to collect its scrap. Under the direction of Russel Cameron, the drive is said to be the most thoroughly prepared and carefully thought out campaign yet to be attempted in the State, although no doubt many a Massachusetts community will give you an argument on this.

For the first time in a scrap metal, iron, and rubber drive, women salvage agents will be employed. There are 400 or more women organized for the work and ready to make a door-to-door canvass to get items of less than 50 pounds piled in front of houses for collection. A special day—Thursday—has been allotted for heavy pickups. Belmont residents are instructed to call Augustus M. Appel at Belmont 2300 for any further information they may want.

R. J. Keller

Robert S. Swain

Elected Vice-President, Treasurer, and Director of Northeast Airlines. Formerly associated with Lee Higginson Corporation, Mr. Swain resides in Dover, Mass.

Helping Railroads In Wartime Task Is Shippers' Topic

Importance of helping railroads to maintain the huge flow of wartime traffic without interruption despite the growing demands being made upon them, will highlight the autumn meeting of the New England and Shippers' Advisory Board at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow. More than 1,000 shippers and transportation representatives are expected to attend.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is to speak on "Further Methods in View to Induce More Prompt Release of Railroad Equipment," at the luncheon session. He is a former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and also served at one time as chairman of the South Carolina State Highway Commission. He was a Colonel and Chief Engineer of the Rainbow Division, United States Army in World War I.

"The Fuel Situation in New England" is to be the topic of R. L. Bowditch, Chairman of the New England State Solid Fuel Administration, and J. C. Richdale, Chairman of the New England State Liquid Fuel Administration.

Census Survey Shows Nearly Two Thirds Could Be Utilized

War Activities in New England

Hull May House Workers—A survey completed during the last week of August by the Bureau of the Census disclosed that nearly two thirds of the houses in Hull, Mass., used as summer dwellings could be made suitable for housing defense workers in the Bethlehem Shipyards at Quincy and Hingham, the Department of Commerce announced today.

Total of summer dwellings in Hull was estimated at 2,900, with seven rooms the average size. The survey concluded that "almost two thirds of the summer homes have double walls and enclosed foundations but less than a sixth have heating equipment other than fireplaces or portable heaters."

The canvass indicated that less than a fifth (18.4 per cent of all the dwelling units in Hull usually were occupied throughout the year.

Army-Navy "E"—Two Connecticut companies engaged in war industries have been awarded the Army-Navy production award along with 28 other industrial plants, the War and Navy Department has announced. They are: Wallace Barnes Company, Division of Associated Spring Corporation, and T. H. Wood Company, Inc., South Coventry, Conn.

Portland Port Has New Captain—Commander Frederick C. Hingsburg today succeeded Commander Fletcher W. Brown as Coast Guard Section Officer and Captain of the Port of Portland, Maine. Commander Hingsburg, the Coast Guard announced, comes from Seattle, where he was Chief of Staff of the Coast Guard District Office. Commander Brown will be assigned to duty in the Boston District Office.

Brockton Plant Honored—For doubling its shoe production within three weeks after Pearl Harbor, Howard & Foster, Inc., of Brockton, has been designated for the Army-Navy "E" award.

Gloucester Man Commands 30th Division—Brig. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs of Gloucester, Mass., has assumed command of the 30th Infantry Division at Fort Jackson, S. C., succeeding Maj. Gen. William H. Simpson, who is the Commanding General of the newly activated 12th Army Corps. General Hobbs served overseas during the last war. He graduated from the Command and General Staff School in 1934, the Army War College in 1935, and the Naval War College in 1940. He was on the General Staff Corps from 1933 to 1939.

Two Filipinos Enlist—Two Filipinos, residents of Bangor, Maine, enlisted at Portland recently to help drive the Japanese out of their homeland where the fate of their families is unknown. First of their race to enlist in the Navy from Maine, they were Lucian M. Chonnay, a native of Luzon, and Primo V. Dauz, whose family lived in Tagudin. Both were employees of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

Navy Seeks Flight Instructors—Probationary commissions in the United States Naval Reserve as flight instructors, are immediately available for fliers from 19 to 32 years of age inclusive who are not eligible to become pilots by reason of marital status, minor physical defects, or age, the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board for the First Naval District has announced.

* * *

Commissions as Ensigns or Lieutenants (j.g.) are being offered to high-school graduates in good physical condition and deemed good officer material. Applicants for Ensign must have completed the C.A.A. elementary pilot training course or its equivalent—approximately 50 hours' flying time—and must be from 19 to 29 years of age, inclusive. Additional professional experience is necessary to receive the rank of Lieutenant (j.g.) with 32 as the age limit.

Applicants will be selected by the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, to take C. A. A. courses lasting 8 to 24 weeks, depending on the candidates's previous experience. During this period, they will be considered on active duty and receive full pay. Upon completion of the training, they will attend the instructor's school at Pensacola, Fla., and thereafter be assigned to duty as primary flight instructors at Naval Reserve Aviation Bases.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Shubert—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flight Lieutenant." Pat O'Brien, 2, 5, 8. "The Magnificent Ambersons." Dolores Costello, Joseph Cotton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway — "Priorities on Parade." Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts — "The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:32, 3:34, 6:35, 9:46. "Flying With Music." 11:43 a. m., 2:45, 5:47, 8:49.

Kenmore—"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

Metropolitan—"Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey, Jean Phillips. 11:35 a. m., 2:35. Doors open at 7:30 p. m. "Wake Island," one performance only, Dorothy Lamour War Bond Premiere.

Modern—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

Paramount—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Little Tokio, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:55, 6:10, 8:15, 10:35. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Scollay—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—Another feature length comedy with James Gleason and William Frawley, "The City of Stalingrad," "Self-Defense," "Fitzpatrick Travel," "Mexico," "Information Please." "A Wedding in India," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10.

Telepix — "Information Please," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Mexico," "Cruise Sports," Cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Black Doll." Nan Grey, Donald Wood. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:45, 6:10, 8:40. "Lady in the Morgue," Preston Foster. 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:15, 9:45.

Tremont—"The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:10. "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 10:40 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9:40.

Uptown—"Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:45, 6:40, 9:35. "16 Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"This Above All." Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 10:50 a. m., 3:30, 5:55, 9:30. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 9:25 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrew Sisters. "Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 2, Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 8. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:31, 9:41.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 5:02, 8. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 6.

Harvard: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 2, 8.

University: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 2:15, 6:30. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray. 2, Evenings, 7:20-11.

Strand: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3:13, 9:13. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:37, 7, 9:47. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2:19, 8:28.

Park: "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:50, 7:30.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 2:30, 8:18. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 4, 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 2:44, 6:08, 9:32. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:25, 4:49, 8:11.

Maplewood: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Moonlight Masquerade," Dennis O'Keefe, Jane Frazee. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. 3:15, 8:20.

Strand: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 3:10, 8:15. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:05, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental:E: "Henry and Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:45, 7:48. "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3:13, 9:13.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. 3:35, 6:55, 9:55. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, E. Brecken. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Broadway," George Raft. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

Strand: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "They Raid by Night," L. Talbot. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "They Raid by Night," L. Talbot. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Man in Her Life," Loretta Young. "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carole Landis. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "Hay Foot," William Tracy. 2, 8.

Strand: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Wild Bill Hickok," Constance Bennett, Bruce Cabot. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—WakeField: "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:00, 7:34. "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:33, 9:08.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Yokel Boy," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 2, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly, Lola Lane. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Turtilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 8:05. "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—6:35 p. m.—News analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Working for Victory." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.3 m.

Guatemala—9:45 p. m.—"Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Education in Wartime. GSC, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)

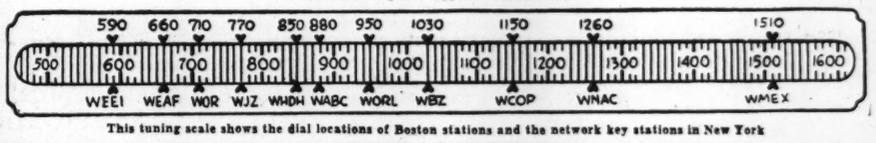
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Three Suns"; vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Vocalist; Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Freedom on the Land Forever."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:45 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (48.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves - Chicago Cubs baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—Sen. Claude Pepper: "Poll Tax."
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter: News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Better Half"; Quiz Show.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale," Dean Austin Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:15 p. m.—Wally Johnson's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott's Holiday	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Army - Navy "E"	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Award Speakers	Musical Program	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Dance Matinee
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Cubs baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Family Front"; sk.	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Dance Matinee
4:45 Jerry-Wayne, songs	"E" Award; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's variety
5:15 Follies"; "Post"	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	show
5:30 Ben Bernie; music	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	Sports; Music
5:45	"Let's Waltz"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00 News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert Talk	Political Talk	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Talk; Music	Political Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Political Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Musicale	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15 Melody Weavers	Political Talk	News of the World	Political Talk	News Service
7:30 Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Political Talk	Political Talk	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	Political Talk	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Cole Porter's Music
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Political Talk	Political Talk
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks, sopr'no;	Political Talk	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Political Talk	Drama
9:00 Theater: Barbara	Political Talk	"Great Artists"; Marian	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Stanwyck, Tyrone	Political Talk; Dorothy	Anderson; orchestra	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Power in "This	Lamour, in Person	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Political Talk	Classical Album
9:45 Above All"	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Political Talk	Classical Album
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	Harry De Angelis Orch.	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report; Defense
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Alias John Freedom"	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	Political Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Political Talk	"Alias John Freedom"	World's Most Honored	Political Talk	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45 News; Rideout	Gay Claridge's Orchestra	Music	Political Talk	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
11:15 Ray Kinney's Or.	News; Sports	Political Talk	Dance orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Lands of the Free"R	Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Music	Music; News	recorded	thur Mann	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express report	News; Cowboy Songs	Organ music; Book talk	
7:15 Recorded music	News report	Musical Clock; News	News comments	
7:30 Music; Talk; News.	N. E. Fellowship religious	J. Dalton, sowboy songs.	"Piesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	Military band; News	Georgo and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss: Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45 riety Show; News	News report	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss: Int.; Music	Howard Barlow's Orch.
9:00 Priscilla Forestcue	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Jump Time";

Brann-Hale Contest for Congress Focuses Attention on Maine Election

Dottie Has a D.S.C. 'Line' When She's Selling War Bonds

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As far as New England is concerned Dorothy Lamour is number one candidate for the Distinguished Service Cross as a war bond salesman.

In a whirlwind swoop through 10 New England cities and towns, slim, copper-haired Dottie has already, in the first three days of her tour, scooped up nearly $11,000,000 for the United States Treasury in War Savings Bonds and Stamps.

Up like a jack-in-the-box this morning, she started for the State House and the Governor's office at 10:15 o'clock.

Climbing into the shiny limousine drawn up at a side entrance to the Copley-Plaza, Miss Lamour admitted that bond selling is "harder than pictures," but that she really "gets quite a kick out of it."

First N. E. Visit

It's her third tour, she says, and her first visit to New England. The Hollywood star, looking like a Vogue magazine cover girl, wore a soft green wool costume suit, with a beaver jacket. A huge topaz ring glistened on the third finger of her left hand, in which she carried a round gold compact.

She was hatless, and with her hair piled high in a pompadour, it was easy to see why she omitted the chapeau. Scrubwomen lined up at the State House to catch a glimpse of the famous Lamour stood with broad grins on their faces, taking in all the fine details of her costume, the high-heeled brown alligator shoes, and such items as the plain gold band earrings, and gold watch with link bracelet.

Miss Lamour takes this bond selling business with intense seriousness. If she has glamour to sell, she didn't turn it on today as she faced more than 800 State House employees in the Gardner Auditorium to plead earnestly for bond subscriptions to build "the greatest war machine in the history of the world," and more bonds to "buy the lives of men."

She confessed to reporters today that she actually had stage-fright yesterday at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common where she sold $100,000 in bonds and stamps among 7,500 persons.

"No, it wasn't the crowd," she explained. "It was simply that the papers had given me such a terrific build-up here in Boston, that I was afraid I wouldn't be able to live up to it." She said her hands and knees were shaking in perfect time, and the longer she sat there on the bandstand the more terrified she became.

But apparently no one except those close to her noticed it, for the cash registers jingle-jangle-jingled to the tune of a $100,000 as a result of the Lamour appearance.

At the State House, democratic Dorothy posed arm in arm with be-aproned, excited scrubwomen with their mops and pails, who described the screen star afterwards as "very, very wonderful, and a real sport to stand with working women like us."

The women finally recovered sufficiently to ask her if she had seen the State House codfish. She replied that "she hadn't seen that one, but that she had already eaten some," babbled the giggling scrubwomen.

Miss Lamour left the Gardner Auditorium to visit a patient at the Phillips House, an occasion from which reporters and photographers were barred.

"Perfect Climax" Coming

The perfect climax of Miss Lamour's Boston bond-selling appearance will occur tonight at the Metropolitan Theater at the $12,000,000 premiere of "Wake Island," where every seat will represent a bond sale anywhere from $100 up to $25,000.

No one will be admitted without a proof of bond purchase, and only the seats represented by a $1,000 bond are left. The Hollywood supersalesman will make a personal appearance on the Metropolitan stage, and the final total of her Boston bond sales will be announced. With the serious-faced, tiny screen actress batting them off at about $70,000 a minute, it is expected that the grand total will be staggering.

Miss Lamour will ride in a jeep to the theater, accompanied by a Marine escort, with sound effects by a Marine Band from the Boston Navy Yard. The cavalcade will proceed down Boylston Street and up Tremont to the theater.

From Boston, Miss Lamour will go to Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill, then into Maine as far as Bangor, from which the Lamour Bond Comet Special will swing over through New Hampshire and Vermont.

She is accompanied officially by her manager, Murphy McHenry, and a companion, Miss Ruby Cathey.

Confronted yesterday by an enthusiastic admirer who suggested that she buy a bond in Boston as well as sell them, Miss Lamour replied that she had already purchased all that the law would allow, but showed her good sportsmanship by purchasing a bond for her mother, Mrs. O. L. Castleberry of Hollywood.

A young man autograph hunter approaching the star as she got into the limousine at the Copley-Plaza this morning. She turned him down regretfully. "I'm not supposed to give any autographs without a bond sale," she explained.

Picture on Page 1

Maine's Oil Position Good

With careful planning in the use of fuel oil, Maine should "get through the winter without undue suffering" in the opinion of Gov. Sumner Sewall. Governor Sewall was informed by Col. Frank E. Southard, State Fuel Director, that an oil committee composed of representatives from the Federal Government and the Atlantic seaboard States had recommended the shipment of full trainloads of petroleum products to all Maine points capable of handling them.

Women Do Well At Rationing Maine Finds

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Sept. 14 — Under Edward C. Moran, Jr., former Democratic Representative from Maine's Second District and former member of the United States Maritime Commission, the State Office of Price Administration has expanded to the point where more than 550 men and women are serving on 48 local war price and rationing boards that have been set up in the State.

Maine communities have taken kindly to the State Director's proposal that it is only fair they should bear some of the financial burden of rationing service to their citizens, and with only a few exceptions local communities are sharing expenses of board maintenance.

Most of the 48 boards now operating in Maine are 12-member organizations, and it has been the experience that some of the best rationing board members are to be found among the more than 80 women who are serving on the various boards, one, Mrs. Florence Latno, as Chairman of the Oldtown board.

There is every reason to believe that Maine car drivers for the most part have shown a desire to co-operate with rationing, despite the fact it is extremely difficult for the average driver—particularly the defense workers—to understand why the whole of the United States is not rationed. OPA investigators have conducted some check-ups on A, B, and C stickers at seashore resorts and country fairs, but they found no indications of flagrant violations such as reported elsewhere.

As for tires, every effort has been made to distribute the monthly allotments where they are most needed. Last week, for instance, Aroostook County was preparing to begin its potato harvest so Tire Rationing Officer Raymond T. Adams spent the week in Aroostook helping local boards on tire problems.

The fact that public transportation facilities in Maine are not as adequate or as greatly developed as in other New England defense area States, the greater distances that must be traversed plus the daily expanding defense industries accentuate the rationing problem in Maine and doubtless adequately explain why, on the basis of tentative, incomplete returns, the ratio of B and C cars in Maine is slightly above the average reported for the rest of the rationed area.

Brookline Studies Fuel Conservation

Brookline Selectmen are considering recommendations for fuel conservation that are estimated to save about 472 tons of coal and 205,000 gallons of fuel oil during the coming winter.

Among the suggestions submitted by committees of town officials recently formed by the Municipal Board to study the fuel situation are the following: Installation of weather strips and storm doors and windows, closing municipal offices Saturdays, discontinuing use of the Town Hall Auditorium for evening meetings, restricting use of public buildings after normal heating hours, and reducing the temperature of used and unused rooms of public buildings to minimum requirements.

The committees also advocated the changing from oil-burning to coal-burning the heating plants at the garage and shops of the Highway Department, Water Department workshop, Parts Department service building, and the Coolidge Corner branch library.

Polls Open Throughout State With Prospects of Light Vote

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 14 (AP)—The first general election in any State since the nation went to war called Maine voters to the ballot booths today to fill a U. S. Senate seat, the Governorship and three seats in the National House, all held by Republicans.

Sharply cleaved issues were few; indications of popular apathy were rife, and seasoned observers in both Republican and Democratic ranks freely forecast a sizable drop from the 1940 total of 255,000 votes.

The war and its conduct filled campaign speeches, but even there the issue was not clear-cut. Both parties were committed in their platforms to support of the President as commander-inchief, although Republicans reserved the right to indulge in constructive criticism.

By law the polls must be closed by 7 p. m. (E. W. T.) although in a few smaller places they may close as much as two hours earlier.

Democrats contested all the major offices at stake except in the Third Congressional District, where U. S. Representative Frank Fellows, of Bangor, was unopposed for a second term.

The hottest fight, and probably the biggest turnout, was expected in the war-boomed First Congressional District, where the Democrats' "strong-man," former Gov. Louis J. Brann, moved in from the Second District to vie with Robert Hale, a Portland lawyer, for the House seat to be vacated by U. S. Representative James C. Oliver (R).

Seeks Third Term

Wallace H. White, Jr., of Auburn, whose service on Capitol Hill dates back to 1916, sought a third U. S. Senate term against Fulton J. Redman, Portland democrat who has been unsuccessful in two Senate contests and a try for the Governorship.

Seeking second terms were Gov. Sumner Sewall, an American ace of World War I, opposed by George W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston banker-businessman, and U. S. Representative Margaret C. Smith, of Skowhegan, whose Second District foe was Bradford C. Redonnett, of Wiscasset, Democratic wheel-horse and political orator of the old school.

Last night's last-minute appeals followed the tenor of the whole campaign.

The Democrats brought U. S. Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the House Majority Leader, to Portland, center of the First District, where he celled Mr. Brann "one of the outstanding statesmen of this generation," and supported one of Mr. Brann's major campaign charges against Mr. Hale by saying that the district could not "afford" to elect a man who "hates the President of the United States."

Article by Hale

Mr. Hale, as Mr. Brann, frequently reminded campaign audiences, wrote an article published in a magazine six years ago entitled, "I, Too, Hate Roosevelt." The Portlander insisted that his personal opinions of the President had no bearing on fitness for Congress. Although a vehement critic of Mr. Roosevelt's domestic policies, Mr. Hale has been as strong a supporter of his foreign policies.

In a radio address, Mr. Hale said that the district needed "not errand boys but victory," which would be won by having "tough-minded, forthright representatives," intent on victory and not on their own political futures.

Senator White frequently asserted there was "waste and inefficiency" in wartime Washington, and "too much postwar planning at the cost of present warwinning." He also denied Mr. Redman's charge that, on his record in Congress, Senator White was "Maine's outstanding isolationist." Mr. Redman called for a Democratic victory as evidence of support of the President's war policies.

Light Voting Prospect In Granite State

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14 (AP)—Although heightened by three evidently close contests, New Hampshire's primary election tomorrow is expected to yield only a light vote with war side-tracking political interest.

Former Senator George H. Moses, a long-time Republican, said he anticipated his party would cast only 45,000 ballots, compared with 61,386 in 1940, and the Democrats about as many as their 27,967 of two years ago.

Principal contests for nomination are in the Republican's gubernatorial and First Congressional District races and the Democratic United States Senatorial sector.

Gov. Robert O. Blood and William McKinley Cole, 1941 State Senate President, are opponents in seeking the Republican nomination for the governorship.

Francis P. Murphy, who as a Republican twice was Governor and who changed his party allegiance in June, is matched against Alvin A. Lucier, Democratic National Committeeman, in the Democratic contest for the Senatorial nomination.

In the First Congressional District, the veteran Arthur B. Jenks, the Republican incumbent, is opposed by Chester E. Merrow.

Although he has an opponent, Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, has campaigned little. Aspiring to unseat him is Arthur J. Gruenler, a textile mill employee without previous political experience.

The Republican United States Representative from the Second Disrtict, Foster Stearns, has a woman rival for the nomination, Miss Rita Collyer, who twice has been unsuccessful.

Restrictions on Motor Uses Are Not Confined to the U. S.

Foreign Trade Flashes

America's east coast is not the only place where gasoline rationing and motor vehicle restrictions are effective, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with headquarters at Boston. They are world-wide.

Speed limits which are now planned at 35 miles an hour for the United States, have been set at 56 miles an hour for pleasure cars in Argentina as a fuel conservation measure, he said. Motor cars in that country must be equipped with speed governors. Commercial vehicles in Argentina are limited to a speed of 50 miles an hour, which is the maximum speed for any vehicle on national highways, Mr. Smith said.

In Eire, a maximum speed of 30 miles an hour has been fixed for motor vehicles of less than two tons, to prevent excessive tire wear. Vehicles over two tons may not be operated more than 25 miles an hour and double-deck buses 20 miles.

Motor vehicles have been banned from the streets of Lisbon, Oporto, and Braga, Portugal, and only a restricted number of cars will be allowed in the rest of that country. The measure was enacted by the Government because of the shortage of gasoline.

Urban public service passenger carriers in Cuba, interurban and interprovincial carriers of freight and passengers, taxicabs, and private trucks, have been ordered to reduce services by 20 per cent to conserve tires and gasoline. Duplicating services are to be consolidated. Deliveries of gasoline to commercial and industrial enterprises are restricted during any one month to two-thirds of the quantity delivered in 1941.

Hours for Tomorrow's Voting

Voting hours in principal cities and towns of Massachusetts for the primary elections Tuesday:

City or Town	Open	Close
Abington	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Acton	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Acushnet	11:00 a m	7:00 p m
Adams	10:00 a m	7:00 p m
Agawam	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Alford	7:30 p m	10:00 p m
Amesbury	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Amherst	12:00 noon	7:00 p m
Andover	8:00 a m	7:00 p m
Arlington	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
Ashburnham	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Ashby	3:00 p m	7:00 p m
Ashfield	11:00 a m	3:00 p m
Ashland	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Athol	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Attleboro	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Avon	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Ayer	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Barnstable	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Barre	12:00 noon	6:00 p m
Becket	10:00 a m	2:00 p m
Bedford	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Belchertown	3:00 p m	7:00 p m
Bellingham	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Belmont	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Berkley	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Bernardston	6:00 p m	8:00 p m
Beverly	6:00 a m	6:00 p m
Billerica	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Blackstone	11:30 a m	8:00 p m
Blandford	10:00 a m	2:00 p m
Bolton	5:00 p m	8:30 p m
Boston	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Bourne	10:00 a m	7:00 p m
Boxford	7:00 a m	2:00 p m
Boylston	5:00 p m	8:00 p m
Braintree	5:45 a m	8:00 p m
Brewster	9:00 a m	3:00 p m
Bridgewater	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Brimfield	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Brockton	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Brookline	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
Buckland	1:00 p m	7:00 p m
Burlington	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Cambridge	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Canton	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Carver	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Charlemont	12:00 noon	4:00 p m
Charlton	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Chelmsford	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Chelsea	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Chester	2:00 p m	6:00 p m
Chesterfield	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Chicopee	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Clarksburg	12:30 p m.	6:00 p m
Clinton	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Cohasset	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Colrain	10:00 a m	5:00 p m
Concord	12:00 noon	7:30 p m
Conway	6:00 p m	8:00 p m
Cummington	1:00 p m	5:00 p m
Dalton	12:00 noon	7:00 p m
Danvers	5:45 a m	4:15 p m
Dartmouth	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Dedham	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Deerfield	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Dennis	7:30 a m	1:00 p m
Dighton	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Douglas	12:00 noon	7:00 p m
Dover	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Dracut	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Dudley	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Dunstable	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Duxbury	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
E. Bridgewater	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
E. Brookfield	2:00 p m	6:00 p m
E. Longmeadow	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Eastham	1:00 p m	5:30 p m
Easthampton	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Easton	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Edgartown	12:00 noon	6:00 p m
Egremont	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Erving	12:00 noon	7:00 p m
Everett	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Essex	6:00 a m	12:00 noon
Fairhaven	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Fall River	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Falmouth	2:00 p m	7:00 p m
Fitchburg	10:00 a m	7:00 p m
Florida	2:00 p m	4:00 p m
Foxboro	4:00 p m	7:00 p m
Framingham	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Franklin	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Gardner	8:00 a m	6:00 p m
Georgetown	1:00 p m	6:00 p m
Gloucester	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Grafton	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Granby	11:45 a m	7:45 p m
Granville	6:00 p m	8:00 p m
Great Barrington	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Greenfield	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Groton	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Groveland	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Hadley	2:00 p m	7:00 p m
Halifax	5:00 p m	8:00 p m
Hancock	2:00 p m	6:00 p m
Hamilton	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Hampden	12:00 noon	6:30 p m
Hanover	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Hanson	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Hardwick	1:00 p m	7:00 p m
Harvard	5:00 p m	8:00 p m
Harwich	1:00 p m	5:00 p m
Hatfield	12:00 noon	6:00 p m
Haverhill	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Hawley	12:00 noon	4:00 p m
Hingham	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Hinsdale	6:00 p m	8:00 p m
Holbrook	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Holden	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Holland	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Holliston	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Holyoke	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Hopedale	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Honkinton	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Hubbardston	1:00 p m	7:00 p m
Hudson	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Hull	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Ipswich	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Kingston	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Lakeville	6:00 p m	8:00p m
Lancaster	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Lanesboro	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Lawrence	8:00 a m	6:00 p m
Leicester	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Lenox	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Leominster	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Leverett	5:30 p m	8:00 p m
Lexington	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
Leyden	2:00 p m	5:00 p m
Lincoln	1:00 p m	7:30 p m
Littleton	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Longmeadow	12:00 noon	7:00 p m
Lowell	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Ludlow	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Lunenberg	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Lynn	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Lynnfield	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Malden	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Manchester	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Mansfield	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Marion	12:00 noon	7:00 p m
Marlboro	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Marshfield	6:00 a	4:00 p m
Maynard	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Marblehead	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Medfield	7:00 a m	1:00 p m
Medford	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Medway	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Melrose	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
Mendon	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Merrimac	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Methuen	7:00 a m	7:00 p m
Middleboro	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Middlefield	4:00 p m	6:00 p m
Middleton	6:00 a m	5:00 p m
Milford	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Millbury	12:00 noon	7:00 p m
Millis	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Millville	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Milton	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Monroe	1:00 p m	5:00 p m
Monson	12:00 noon	6:00 p m
Montague	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Monterey	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Mount Washington	7:00 p m	9:00 p m
Nahant	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Nantucket	9:00 a m	5:00 p m
Natick	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Needham	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
New Ashford	6:00 p m	8:00 p m
New Bedford	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
New Braintree	12:30 noon	3:30 p m
New Marlboro	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
New Salem	2:00 p m	7:00 p m
Newbury	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Newburyport	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Newton	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
Norfolk	6:00 p m	8:00 p m
North Adams	10:00 a m	7:00 p m
North Andover	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
North Attleboro	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
North Brookfield	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
North Reading	10:00 noon	8:00 p m
Northampton	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Northboro	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Northbridge	12:00 noon	7:00 p m
Northfield	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Norton	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Norwell	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Norwood	9:00 p m	8:00 p m
Oak Bluffs	7:00 a m	4:00 p m
Orleans	9:00 a m	2:00 p m
Orange	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Otis	6:00 p m	8:00 p m
Palmer	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Paxton	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Peabody	7:00 a m	7:00 p m
Pelham	2:00 p m	6:00 p m
Pembroke	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Pepperell	1:00 p m	7:00 p m
Peru	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Petersham	3:00 p m	7:00 p m
Phillipston	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Pittsfield	10:00 a m	7:00 p m
Plainville	6:00 a m	4:00 p m
Plymouth	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Plympton	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Princeton	4:00 p m	7:00 p m
Provincetown	12:00 noon	4:00 p m
Quincy	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Randolph	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Raynham	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Reading	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
Rehoboth	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Revere	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Richmond	2:00 p m	7:00 p m
Rochester	2:00 p m	7:00 p m
Rockland	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Rockport	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Rowley	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Royalston	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Rowe	4:00 p m	6:00 p m
Russell	6:00 p m	8:00 p m
Rutland	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Salem	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Salisbury	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Sandisfield	1:00 p m	6:00 p m
Saugus	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Savoy	6:00 p m	9:00 p m
Scituate	12:00 noon	5:00 p m
Seekonk	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Sharon	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Sheffield	2:30 p m	8:00 p m
Shelburne	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Sherborn	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Shirley	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Shrewsbury	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Shutesbury	5:30 p m	8:00 p m
Somerset	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Somerville	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Southampton	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Southboro	6-8 am and	6-8 p m
Southbridge	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Southwick	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Spencer	1:00 p m	6:00 p m
Springfield	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Sterling	5:00 p m	8:00 p m
Stockbridge	1:30 p m	6:30 p m
Stoneham	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Stoughton	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Stow	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Sturbridge	2:00 p m	8:00 a m
Sudbury	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Sunderland	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Sutton	2:00 p m	7:00 p m
Swampscott	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Swansea	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
TAUNTON	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Tolland	12:00 noon	4:00 p m
Topsfield	6:00 a m	2:00 p m
Townsend	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Truro	1:00 p m	4:00 p m
Tyringham	6:00 p m	8:00 p m
Upton	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Wakefield	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Wales	12:00 noon	6:00 p m
Walpole	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
WALTHAM	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Ware	1:00 p m	7:00 p m
Wareham	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Warren	6:00 p m	8:00 p m
Watertown	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Wayland	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Webster	9:00 a m	8:00 p m
Wellesley	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Wellfleet	9:00 a m	4:00 p m
Wendell	10:00 a m	2:30 p m
Wenham	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
West Boylston	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
West Bridgewater	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
West Brookfield	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
West Newbury	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
West Springfield	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
W. Stockbridge	2:00 p m	6:00 p m
West Tisbury	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
Westboro	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Westfield	1:00 p m	7:00 p m
Westwood	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Westhampton	12:00 napn	6:00 p m
Westminster	12:00 noon	7:00 p m
Weston	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Westwood	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Weymouth	1:30 p m	8:00 p m
Whitman	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Wilbraham	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Williamsburg	12:00 noon	8:00 p m
Williamstown	12:00 noon	6:00 p m
Wilmington	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Winchendon	3:15 p m	8:00 p m
Winchester	7:00 a m	7:00 p m
Winthrop	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Woburn	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Worcester	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Wrentham	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
Yarmouth	8:00 a m	2:00 p m

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Stalingrad Still Holds Against Nazi Invaders

Continued from Page 1

progress in their cleanup of Madagascar.

Egypt:

British Attempt Tobruk Landing

The Rome Radio declared the attempted British landing at Tobruk, in which a force of cruisers and destroyers participated, was preceded by a violent bombardment by a large number of RAF planes.

The Italian radiocast was sparing in its details of the action but said parachute troops had taken part and that "immediate intervention of Italian-German defenses" frustrated the attempt.

Six naval units, made up of cruisers and destroyers, took part in the action, according to the Italians. Two British ships were claimed to have ben hit by shellfire and set afire, one of them subsequently sinking.

The Berlin Radio carried similar claims, but there was no immediate confirmation of the reports from any United Nations source.

British military sources in London declined all comment.

Tobruk, about 75 miles west of the Egyptian frontier, has been in Axis hands since June 22 and is an important supply port for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's armies in Egypt.

British fighter planes damaged at least six Axis aircraft in four minor engagements over the El Alamein front, but land activity was confined to artillery exchanges in the southern sector, British headquarters in Cairo announced.

During the previous night, the bulletin said, British patrols harassed enemy positions and working parties in the northern and central areas.

Russia:

Nazis Make Ready For Hard Weather

London dispatches said the Germans were reported to be making intense preparations for a strongly-fortified winter line in Russia even while the frontal assault on Stalingrad is going on.

First disclosure of Hitler's winter plans, which he promised in his Reichstag address last April, was an Axis announcement of the appointment of Gens. Franz Halder, Jacob and Wietersheim to establish a defense line and clothe Axis troops against the ravages of the Russian winter.

In London it was believed that these preparations were the result of heavy casualties and matériel losses in Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's frontal attack on Stalingrad.

The decision to sacrifice valuable shock troops before Stalingrad, London military quarters said, had been forced upon the Germans by the Russian Army's retention of a Don bridgehead in the Kletskaya area which had robbed Marshal von Bock of freedom of movement.

The three generals reported chosen to prepare for the German winter campaign in Russia are considered Hitler's top men for just such a job.

General Halder, considered one of the ablest generals in Germany, will direct military requirements, according to word reaching London. General Jacob, who helped build the west wall, is to be entrusted with fortifications and General Wietersheim will direct supply.

Other Preparations For Winter Lines

Other winter line preparations reported from Axis and other sources include:

Construction of heavy concrete fortifications at strategic points behind the present front.

Large-scale production of heaters and protective equipment for all mobile equipment.

Orders for several hundred new locomotives.

Hurried construction of barracks in many areas of Occupied Russia.

Meanwhile, Moscow dispatches said the Russians after yielding some ground had halted and pushed back a new penetration southwest of Stalingrad.

Both to the west and southwest the Germans were pouring tanks and armored cars and new reserves into the struggle, but the mid-day communiqué indicated the Russians were holding.

Earlier the Russians had reported the capture by the Germans of an unidentified "populated place" southwest of Stalingrad. From all reports it was apparent that the crucial test for the beleaguered city was at hand.

The German High Command said that a German infantry attack, divisions strong, had pierced Russian Army lines, penetrating the outskirts of Stalingrad and occupying heights overlooking the city northwest of the central district. On Sept. 13 the High Command announced that German troops were fighting in the southern streets of the city.

Nazi Penetration Halted by Tanks

A Soviet tank detachment was credited with halting the German penetration of the Russian positions southwest of the lower Volga city.

West of the city too the Russians were held on the defensive by masses of troops and tank forces.

In the Central Caucasus, the Russians said their forces in the Mozdok sectors had halted the German drive toward the Grozny oil fields but that the Nazis were bringing up strong reinforcements and that a new assault was expected momentarily.

Field dispatches said Soviet Marines had been brought into action on this inland front and had played a big part in stopping the enemy.

News was lacking on action along the Black Sea coast south of fallen Novorossisk, where the Germans were believed feeling out Russian strength in preparation for a thrust down the coastal road leading to the oil port of Batum.

A bitter fight apparently has developed in the Sinyavino area east of Leningrad where the Russians seem to be trying to ease the position of Leningrad in preparation for the second winter of siege.

At Voronezh, on the Don River some 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad, the Germans launched an offensive with one infantry division supported by 100 tanks, but in the severe fight which developed on the western bank of the river 2,000 German officers and men were killed or wounded, the Soviet Information Bureau said.

Germany Raided:

British and Soviets Bomb Objectives

British bombers attacked Northwestern Germany at dawn in a swift follow-up of two-way night raids in which the RAF smashed in force at the port of Bremen and Russian aircraft were over Eastern Germany.

It was the RAF's 100th attack on Bremen, and the Air Ministry's announcement that it was carried out by a "very strong force" was taken in London to indicate the blow was delivered by bombers numbering into the hundreds.

Altogether, from the bombing raids and fighter sweeps over Northern France, 19 planes were reported lost.

Returning British pilots reported visibility through rifts in the light clouds was good and said they unloaded their tons of explosives over the Weser River port by the light of raging fires whose red glow they could see for 100 miles on their flight back to base.

The Berlin Radio, broadcasting the German communiqué, said Russian bombers were over Eastern Germany during the same night, and quoted dispatches from Bucharest that the Rumanian Capital and the Ploesti region to the north were attacked by Soviet bombers.

The dispatches described the Ploesti attacks as ineffective and said Bucharest had two alarms during the night and some bombs were dropped but that no damage was caused.

The German Trans-Ocean News Agency issued a statement on the Balkan bombings in which it was said, "It is rumored that parachutists were landed but no confirmation of this report is forthcoming."

Daylight Attacks On Great Britain

It was disclosed in London that German sub-stratosphere bombers, equipped with supercharged diesel motors, have made several daylight attacks on Great Britain recently.

The first such bombings of Britain were made from altitudes of nearly 40,000 feet by modified Junkers 86-P's fitted with experimental pressure cabins.

This type of plane is the third new weapon in the German air arsenal for daylight forays against strongly defended British ports and cities.

The others are the four-motored Heinkel 177 which carries eight tons of bombs—equalling the capacity of Britain's biggest machines, and the bomb-carrying Focke-Wulf 190s, the special function of which is to speed over coastal targets at low altitudes and get away fast before the British Spitfires can reach them. The FW-190s are primarily fighters.

The disclosure that Germany has a new high-flying bombing plane follows a broadcast on Sept. 12 by a German Air Force spokesman who declared that heavy bombers would assail Britain on an "unprecedented" scale.

At the same time some British aeronautics critics began expressing doubt whether bombing Germany is likely to prove a decisive factor in the war.

The Sunday Observer's air correspondent suggested that "the fascinating pronunciamentos of the Air Ministry may be intended more to frighten the enemy than as a true indication of our policy."

He asserted that the United Nations must destroy the German Air Force, and added, "to do that we must bring the enemy air force to battle. Sweeps do not do this, but combined operation can, and does, as the Dieppe raid showed."

New Guinea:

Japanese Held For Fourth Day

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced that United Nations forces held the Japanese invaders at bay 40 miles north of Port Moresby for the fourth successive day Sept. 13 while medium bombers dropped 17 tons of bombs on the Japanese base and airfield at Lae and Flying Fortresses attacked three enemy merchant ships and a cruiser off New Guinea's coasts.

General MacArthur reported that patrols were active on both sides in the Owen Stanley Mountain region where the Japanese have been stalled in their attempted advance on Port Moresby, but the situation "remains unchanged."

In the air war against shipping, one United Nations bomb blew the stern off a Japanese vessel near Seloe Island in the Tanimbar island group between Australia and New Guinea and it was left in a sinking condition, a communiqué said.

Flying Fortresses found a Japanese cruiser and destroyer southeast of New Britain on the eastern side of New Guinea and despite poor weather conditions and intense antiaircraft fire attacked the cruiser. Results could not be seen, it was announced. All the Fortresses returned safely.

Allied medium bombers attacked Lae twice within a few minutes and the 17 tons of bombs dumped on the base destroyed two heavy Japanese bombers and started fires, the communiqué said. There was no opposition by Japanese fighters, but heavy antiaircraft fire was encountered. Another bomber unit attacked the base at Salamaua. Lae and Salamaua are the two main Japanese bases on New Guinea.

China:

Chinese Report Pukiang Taken

The occupation of the Chekiang Province town of Pukiang, 30 miles northeast of the provisional capital of Kinhwa, was reported in Chinese dispatches from the front while the Chinese siege of Kinhwa continued without a let-up.

The Chinese Central News Agency said that fighting now was in progress northeast of Pukiang.

Meanwhile, the town of Kufang, six miles west of Kinhwa, again changed hands, falling once more to the Chinese.

A brief Chinese High Command Communiqué reported minor action in Kwangtung Province. It said the Chinese on Sept. 1 attacked the Japanese at Tating and Newakung, in the vicinity of Chaoan, which is 25 miles north of the Port of Swatow, and killed a number of them

Madagascar:

British 150 Miles From Tananarive

British forces moving inland from the west coast of Madagascar to prevent use of the island by the Axis, are making good progress and one column is within 150 miles of Tananarive, the Capital, the British War Office announced.

The city of Maevatanana on the road from Majunga to Tananarive has been occupied and forward elements of this column are pushing on toward Andreba, about 125 miles northeast of the Capital. Maevatanana is about 150 miles northwest of Tananarive.

Week-end dispatches had reported one British force only 70 miles from Tananarive.

The Allied forces which landed farther south at Morondava were reported meeting "little or no opposition" on the advance inland. From Ambanja, on the northwest coast, another column was reported "making good progress" southward.

The force advancing from Majunga, encountered resistance from Vichy forces at a brige over the River Betsiboka, but this was overcome Sept. 12.

The defending forces had dropped the middle span of the suspension bridge into the river to hold up the British.

The most serious fighting for the British possibly was still ahead of them, for the 4,000-foot plateau on which Tananarive is located is said to be the best defended area of Vichy-controlled Madagascar. It is approached by steep, winding roads.

The second column was coming up from the southwest of Tananarive after landing at Morondava, on the west coast more than 350 miles airline below Majunga.

A Sept. 13 communiqué said it was proceeding satisfactorily toward Ambositra, 200 miles by air east of Morondava and 100 miles below Tananarive, but its exact location also was not given.

A third force, which went into action in Northern Madagascar, was disclosed to have occupied Ambanja on Sept. 13, after overcoming slight resistance.

French Coast:

Germans Report Landing Thwarted

Berlin radiocasts quoted the German High Command as saying that a British detachment of seven men attempted to land on the French coast east of Cherbourg on the night of Sept. 12, but their boat was sunk by shellfire and all were killed or captured.

A communiqué reporting the incident said:

"During the night of Sept. 12 a British platoon consisting of five officers, one sergeant major and one private attempted to land east of Cherbourg.

"Before they reached shore they were discovered, shelled and their boat was sunk by a direct hit.

"Three British officers and one de Gaullist naval officer were taken prisoner, and the bodies of a major, a sergeant major and one private were recovered."

Western Atlantic:

Losses Since Dec. 7 Calculated at 464

The battle of the Western Atlantic entered its 40th week since the attack on Pearl Harbor with the Associated Press total of announced ship losses standing at 464—of which more than one-third occurred off the United States' eastern seaboard.

Sinkings of United Nations merchantmen announced last week included two American vessels, two British, one Mexican, one Polish, one Norwegian, and one Dutch. At least 20 seamen perished, but 327 others were rescued and landed at United Nations ports. Seven persons, including three skippers and an engineer who were taken aboard submarines, were reported missing.

The captains were taken aboard raiders in what maritime circles believe is a policy of imprisoning key mariners in an effort to drain the Allied supply of men capable of directing United Nations' cargo craft.

Dispatches from Carlisle Bay, Barbados, over the week end said that an enemy raider fired five torpedoes on vessels moored on the British West Indies island while under fire from shore batteries.

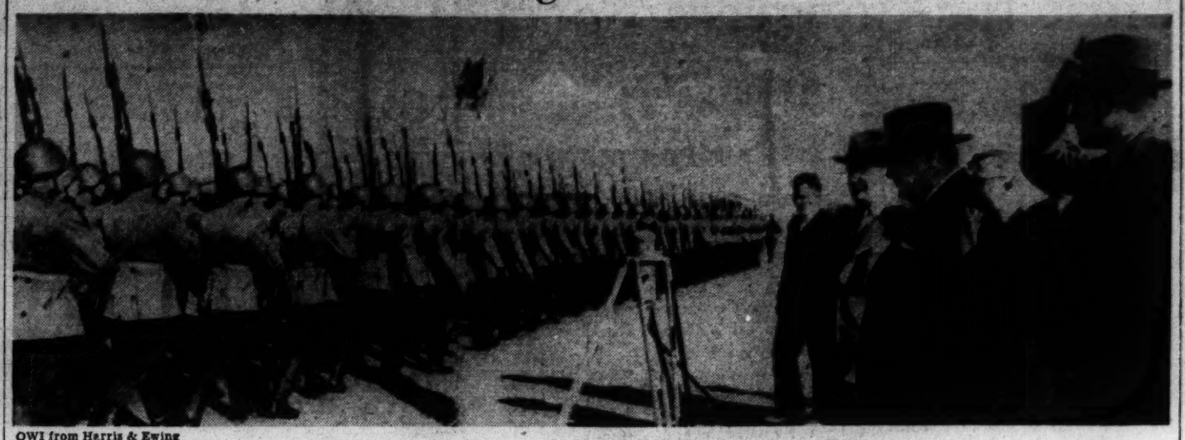
No mention was made of damage in a statement issued by the information officer on the island. It was said there were no casualties.

Meanwhile the Germans were silent on the "convoy battle of major proportions" which the Nazi High Command announced Sept. 13 was in progress in the Atlantic.

A late Berlin communiqué made no mention of such an engagement, there was an absence of any boastings from Axis radios which usually follow such claims, and there was no confirmation from any other source, United Nations or otherwise.

The High Command coupled its announcement of the convoy battle with a report that 18 United Nations ships totaling 121,500 tons had been sunk by U-boats in attacks upon convoys and single ships in the Atlantic from the St. Lawrence to the African Coast.

Meeting in Moscow



OWI from Harris & Ewing

Review of Russian Troops During Visit of Churchill

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain, center right; Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, left, and W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's special representative in Moscow, right, all wearing hats, review Russian troops on Mr. Churchill's arrival in August for discussions with Joseph Stalin, Soviet Premier, and Mr. Harriman.

Primate of England Visits Home Fleet

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 14

Braving flying spray, high wind and heavy seas, the Archbishop of Canterbury visited the British Home Fleet off a northern port during the week end.

It was believed to be the first time that the Primate of England visited the fleet in wartime.

The Archbishop rode on a destroyer, conducted a religious service on the heaving deck of the flagship and afterward climbed into gun turrets.

"I'm not mechanically-minded, and it's all black magic to me," he remarked. "But it's wonderful black magic."

Dinner Ceiling Set in Australia

MELBOURNE, Sept. 14 (AP) — Regulations setting a maximum price of 80 cents on dinners in restaurants throughout Australia will go into effect Sept. 21.

The maximum price for luncheon will be 64 cents and for breakfast or other meals 48 cents.

Axis Hand in Balkan Revolt?

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—German reports of a revolt in Bulgarian Macedonia and the proclamation of a state of siege in Skoplje, in former Yugoslavia, led Yugoslav Government circles to believe today that a new Axis wave of terror against the civilian population in that area might be beginning.

The report, which came from German circles in Stockholm, was received with extreme suspicion by these sources, who pointed out there was nothing to indicate any serious defection among the Bulgarian people themselves.

It is not doubted here that sentiment for the Russians is still strong among the Bulgarian peasants and possibly in the Army. It was conceded this Slavic bond of sympathy might facilitate Russian efforts to lend aid to Serb guerrillas, but it was added that the Yugoslav Government has no such specific information.

This Yugoslav source recalled the German announcement in June that 18 Soviet agents had landed in Bulgaria by parachute and from submarines and were condemned to capital punishment.

The most recent demonstration of pro-United Nations action in Bulgaria was the dynamiting of the Gaprovo railway station, which, DNB said, brought the arrest of 100 alleged Communist sympathizers.

The German report of the "revolt" said that revolutionary groups were spreading terror among the population and that Bulgarian officials had been killed.

Sixteen Italians and 11 Yugoslav guerrillas were reported killed at Trebinje, near Ragusa, in Occupied Yugoslavia, in a new outbreak of guerrilla fighting.

'Bandits' Seized

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Berlin Radio added a chapter today to the story of widespread and large-scale fighting against the Axis in occupied Yugoslavia, reporting that 800 persons described as bandits had been captured and 500 of them shot in "mopping up operations" in Bosnia, the mountainous western district.

These operations, according to "competent quarters in Berlin," are "progressing according to plan." The 800 were seized in actions south of Brod.

"Order has been established throughout the district with the exception of some small local attacks on isolated farmsteads or groups of workers," the radiocast said.

Growing Crisis for Laval Indicated by New Decree

Continued from Page 1

to obtain important concessions on the part of the conqueror.

Today, even his strongest followers are unable to proclaim that after his return to power, the French Premier has fulfilled his pledge. Conditions in France are more desperate than ever.

Food and raw-material stocks are almost completely exhausted and the country faces a winter of extreme hardship. The French are beginning to feel that M. Laval's deal with Hitler over the release of French prisoners has turned entirely to the Nazis' advantage. For one French war prisoner returning home, three French workers will go to German labor camps. But the prisoners are generally physically unfit to work. The number of French workers who volunteered to leave for Germany has probably not reached 20,000.

Back to Farms

When M. Laval closed thousands of French factories and refused unemployment relief to the dismissed workers, the overwhelming majority of the unemployed went to the country and worked on the farms. Yet in order to increase the number of workers which he promised to send to Germany, M. Laval has rounded up thousands of Jewish refugees who had fled to France to escape their oppressors.

The French Chief of Government obviously believed that the French would be delighted to send three alien Jews to slave labor in Germany or Poland and to free one French prisoner in return. He was very much surprised when under the leadership of Catholic clergy and Protestant ministers, French public opinion reacted violently against this deal. Instead of winning the French, the deportation of Jewish refugees has only contributed to widen the moral gulf between M. Laval and his countrymen. When M. Laval's police came to arrest Jewish men and women, crowds tried to protect the victims, and, still more ominous for Mr. Laval, the police more than once refused to execute Vichy's orders.

This unexpected outburst against his anti-Jewish policy apparently has increased M. Laval's uneasiness. He feels that the day the French police refuse to obey will mark the end of his rule. He, therefore, has undertaken to mobilize Vichy's armed forces and to accelerate the building up of his civil-war army. Inhabitants of Vichy were completely surprised when early at dawn, French Army units and police forces armed with machine guns and light tanks occupied all strategical points of the City, Government buildings, diplomatic hotels, etc., and when guns were pointed on all roads leading to France's provisional capital.

The Government explained these troops moves as "usual maneuvers." At the same time, however, the Government is organizing the shock-troops of the Legion of Ex-Servicemen—the Service de l'Ordre de la Légion—which is said to number 4,500 heavily armed men, and has officially allocated the sum of 10,000,000 francs for the upkeep of the "Tricolor Legion," a formation comprised of several thousands French Fascist extremists.

Compulsory Labor

After having shown its force, the Vichy Government now promulgates its new law providing for compulsory labor service of all men betwen the ages of 18 and 40 and all unmarried women between 21 and 35. The decree gives the Government the power to mobile French labor forces for work inside as well as outside of France.

These sweeping measures prove the complete subjection of the Vichy Government to German wishes, but they are, at the same time, a most significant sign of M. Laval's political failure. They confirm previous informations that the campaign for voluntary labor emigration has been entirely unsuccessful. The new law will be applied to force French workmen to go to Germany.

The decree will hang as a sword of Damocles over every able-bodied French man and woman who dares to resist the regime and will threaten even those who are suspect because they show unsufficient zeal for their Government. The Vichy regime has thrown off its last veil; it is now exposed as a government at Hitler's service, ruling by force and totally without consent of the French people. As M. Laval has been unable to convince the French, he now endeavors to break all resistance by force.

The United Nations which prepare France's delivery from Nazi and Vichy terror are likely to warn their French followers to restrain from any premature act of revolt against their oppressors. Unorganized manifestations would bring about ruthless repressions by Vichy's armed forces and provoke useless bloodshed. The French people will shake off M. Laval's yoke when successful military operations on the part of the Allied armies will have shattered the domination of the Nazis and of their French henchmen.

Civilian Defense Enrolls 40,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON—Approximately 40,000 men and women in Houston and Harris County are officially enrolled with the Office of Civilian Defense and have been assigned to specific duties.

Of this total 21,528 are women and 17,815 are men. The organization of this local defense setup is broken down into two sections, the defense corps and the community service.

The defense corps include those protective services such as wardens, police, and firemen which have been trained to combat in the field the destruction wrought by air raids.

The community service section covers a wide range of activity such as is sponsored by the Red Cross and other welfare agencies including child care, recreation, nutrition, education, library, family security, and other lines.

Governor of Hawaii Puts Ban on Visits

HONOLULU, Sept. 14 (AP)—Hawaii is like a besieged fortress in the Pacific war, and residents who have dependents on the mainland must not bring them to the islands, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Green, executive to Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, the Military Governor, warned Sept. 12.

"I would not be doing my duty if I failed to emphasize that Hawaii is not a safe place," General Green said.

"The people of Hawaii must realize that an attack by the enemy is entirely within his capabilities. There is every reason why he should attack. This territory is one of the most strategic footholds of the United States and crippling its efficiency would be of inestimable value to him."

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Debate on India Fails To Satisfy Parliament

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 14—Insofar as the Parliamentary debate here on the Indian situation has produced any result it is to show the Churchill Government that the members of Parliament, while fully indorsing a firm hand against the Congress leaders, feel nevertheless that the present position is unsatisfactory. They also feel that a more constructive effort is needed from Westminster and Whitehall to reach some settlement.

The Cabinet is understood now to be making decision about next Viceroy who will succeed the Marquis of Linlithgow next March. The tone of the parliamentary and public feeling may not be without its effect on whether the next Viceroy is chosen primarily for firmness or for his capacity as a negotiator as well.

Mr. Churchill's statement in Commons last Thursday has been applauded as a hard-hitting realistic assessment of facts of the Indian situation. It expresses long pent up British exasperation with anti British and therefore anti United Nations actions of Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

What Now?

But after approving the Premier's blunt labeling of Mr. Gandhi and his followers as conspirators, Parliament, press and public have since turned to the question, "What now?"

And here a large section of opinion thinks Mr. Churchill slammed the door too hard against a possible resumption of negotiations.

There is considerable feeling that despite the Premier's reassurance of the effectiveness of repressive measures against the civil disobedience campaign, and his advice that there is no cause for undue despondence over India, India's safety will rest on unstable foundations so long as the present political deadlock continues and so long as the Japanese line India's frontier.

Consequently when Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, spoke later in debate on Friday for the Government he put more emphasis than Mr. Churchill had done on hopes of reopening of negotiations.

Both the British Government and the Government of India would welcome every effort made by statesmen for goodwill, Mr. Amery declared. He also stressed elements of unity which exist in India alongside deepseated differences — unity of administration, law, and trade together with, and transcending all, unity in desire for India's freedom.

Must Have Even Chance

But Mr. Amery also asserted "there can be no greater mistake than to negotiate where there is not the slightest chance of success, and to negotiate with those who are not in a position to deliver the goods."

Mr. Amery, citing Sir Stafford Cripps' experience with Mr. Gandhi, said, "All the resolutions which were supposed to be considered were a complete smoke screen, and this can be seen by utter inconsistencies of the different forms which Mr. Gandhi's declarations and resolutions took. These resolutions meant nothing in themselves and any conversations that Mr. Gandhi might have wanted to indulge in after the resolutions were sanctioned by the All-India Working Committee, were merely meant to gain time for perfecting an organization to sabotage the independence of India."

In the course of debate Sir Stafford revealed that the Congress was ready to accept the British offer in April but Mr. Gandhi intervened to cause the final breakdown in talks.

This new light on the Cripps Mission, while strengthening the British Government case against Mr. Gandhi, is also being fastened on by critics here as further evidence that Mr. Churchill's denunciation of the Congress was too strong.

These critics contend the Premier has only still further alienated the Congress which, no matter what its past political activities, must remain a powerful factor in reaching a settlement.

Press Is Divided

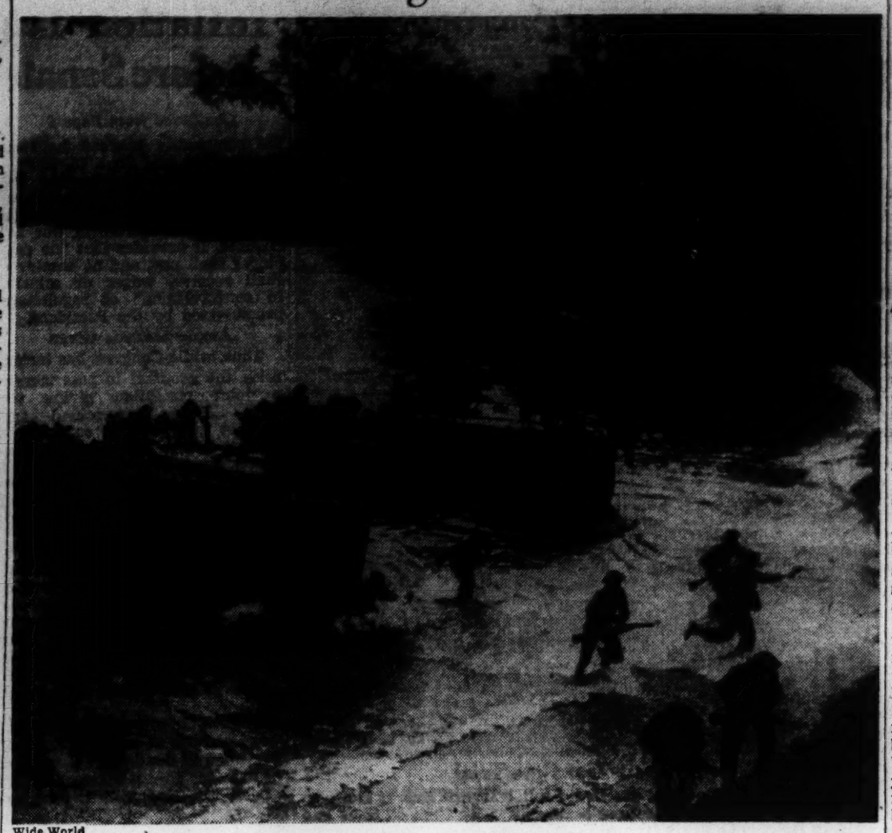
The press here is divided into two lanes of thought on the India debate. One is that the British Government is taking the right attitude by ending mealymouthed statements designed to placate the Congress, or muffled apologies in a minor key and, instead backing to the full those Indians who are loyally keeping peace today and joining India's armed forces to defend their country.

This view holds it is up to the Indians to take the next step—attempt to resolve their differences and agree on a common ground for reopening negotiations.

The second section opinion deplores the impression being given either by the Government of India or by the British Government that the fight against civil disobedience has been won. Two influential papers, the Times and the Manchester Guardian, call for early signs from the Government that efforts are under way to reopen negotiations. Both contend that far from there being any more dressing down of Congress by British spokesmen, there should be a recognition that no permanent settlement can be reached which ignores the Congress. To rally goodwill of all Indians is seen as the task of immediate and supreme importance.

Objective observers here who make no attempt to deny Mr. Churchill spoke the truth about India and the Congress, but who at the same time desire something better, are looking hopefully toward India where discussions between the Indian Party and non-party leaders are increasing.

Practicing Actual War



Wide World

British 'Marines' Defend Big Lake

Lake Windemere Home Guard "Marines" leap from fast motorboats and rush ashore to engage the "enemy." This is a practice maneuver to keep the men on the alert. The "Marines" also patrol the shore and lake proper.

Hershey Sees War Nearer Married Men

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, thinks the war is getting closer to married men with children and to youths of 18 and 19.

"We can't call a recess in this war until people grow up," General Hershey told New Jersey Legionnaires yesterday, referring to forecasts that the younger men would be drafted soon. "Prospects of a very large mobilization seem in the cards for next year."

He predicted that the manpower needs of global war would result in previously-deferred husbands with dependents and war production workers being called to arms.

"We will have to come to the realization that there are not enough single men, that there are not enough married men without dependents for the mobilization of, say, between ten million and thirteen million in the United States."

On the question of drafting war workers, he said:

"If Hitler landed on the beach now, this afternoon, there would be no question in industrial plants within one thousand miles of here who they could spare for the military services."

General Hershey described criticism of Selective Service boards throughout the country as unfair, saying they make millions of decisions a month "and there are bound to be a few thousand wrongs." He said the percentage of errors in judgment was "very low."

The Selective Service Director spoke out against short hours and two-week vacations in war industry.

"We can't keep 20,000 men in a plant working short hours or loafing week ends. There is no maximum in the amount an industrial worker can produce. You soldiers found out that in the last war. We need the spirit of the soldier in producing planes, guns, wheat corn or what-not."

Vichy Intensifies Labor Draft To Soften German Demands

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 14 (AP)—French employers were ordered to stand by today to assemble crews of workmen—apparently for shipment to Germany—under a sweeping new compulsory labor law which the Vichy Government intimated it had decreed in order to avert the possibility of even more stringent action by the Germans.

Subject to the law are all able-bodied Frenchmen between the ages of 18 and 50 and unmarried French women between 21 and 35. Persons in these categories unable to prove they are engaged in work "useful to the country's needs" may be drafted "to effect all labors which the Government will judge useful in the higher interests of the nation."

Morning newspapers broke the news of the new law to the people under single column heads and in second position to long accounts of fighting in Russia, the British advance in Madagascar, and Marshal Pétain's trip Sept. 12 to the Ain department.

The text of the decree appeared on inside pages of the four-page morning editions.

Control of Conditions

The law, effective with its publication this morning, also provides total state control of employment and working conditions, giving the Government power to fix salaries and working hours. Untrained persons may be compelled to attend vocational schools which employers are obliged to set up.

A semiofficial statement said the measure was dictated by "hard necessities, both national and international," and that labor would be called upon to make many sacrifices, but it recalled that "even more serious measures have been taken in other countries of very recent date."

"The present law," it said, "will permit us to prevent their being extended to us."

There is no limitation on where persons drafted for labor under the law may be sent, although full details on how it would be applied were not published at once. Still uncertain was the question of how foreigners resident in France would be affected.

Heavy Penalties

Infractions of the law are punishable by prison sentences ranging up to five years and by fines up to 30,000 gold francs. These penalties may be doubled in the case of second offenders.

The law contains a clause declaring that "every head of an enterprise will be obliged to conform to instructions which he may receive from competent secretaries of state, notably for constituting crews of workmen."

Employers are forbidden to hire any workers except those provided by the Government Labor Service, and are prohibited from discharging any employees without Governmen authorization.

Promulgation of the decree follows a Government campaign to recruit skilled workmen to be sent to Germany in exchange for the release of French war prisoners in a ratio of three workers for one prisoner.

[The Vichy Radio, according to the British Broadcasting Corporation, admitted that the new French labor decree is intended to supply Hitler with French workers when it said that "we have to find the necessary manpower needed for the release of war prisoners." The BBC was recorded by CBS in New York.]

Farm Workers Needed

The absence of the prisoners—estimated at more than 1,250,000—has confronted France with a shortage of labor, particularly in agriculture. To obtain their release in the three-to-one ratio, France would have to send to Germany between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 skilled workers—or more than half its total supply.

Apparently the Government was hoping to achieve better results by adopting a rotating system whereby crews of trained workers would be sent to Germany for a specified period of time, after which they would be relieved by other crews from the same factory or industry.

[In London, Fighting French sources said the new Vichy decree appeared to be a camouflaged move under which workers could be sent "collectively" to Germany to work in Nazi war industries.]

Miners Told Their Big Part In Winning War

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Sept. 14 (AP)—To the cheers of more than 30,000 persons, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, guest of honor at an "Army salute" to the miners of Michigan, said "the Army can count on production workers and know that they will not let us down in this great struggle."

While Mr. Patterson spoke, operations at three war production plants in Muskegon were at a standstill with company and union officials disagreeing over the cause of the walkout.

There was no indication that Mr. Patterson had knowledge of the shutdowns.

Declaring he had a prepared speech, but would prefer to leave it in his pocket and talk to the people in the informal fashion of their reception to him, Mr. Patterson said "the soldier of 1942 is as gallant, steadfast and trustworthy as in 1918—a man to be proud of."

"Winning of the war begins right here," he said. "You send men to the Army. They face a touch job. It is a hard war. We have tougher opposition than in 1918. The might of Hitler is arrayed against us. And Hitler has been preparing nine years for war. We have been preparing only two years. The might of Japan is arrayed against us and they have been preparing for this war for 40 years.

"Yet I haven' the slightest doubt that we shall beat them—and beat them at their own game."

In his prepared address Mr. Patterson said "the question of how long this war will last is in the hands of the American miner."

Mr. Patterson visited the St. Marys Falls Canal and the locks at Sault Ste. Marie and the ore docks at Escanaba before coming to Negaunee. At the "Soo" he watched construction on a new lock which will replace the Weitzel lock built by the Government in 1870.

From Negaunee, Mr. Patterson and his party returned direct to Washington by plane.

In Muskegon, Saturday, Mr. Patterson told a gathering of war workers that more than 600,000 men of United States armed forces now are overseas.

"That force will be doubled and doubled to the limit of our manpower until we defeat our enemies," he declared. "We will fight on to the finish and a victorious one."

[President Roosevelt on Labor Day disclosed that more than 500,000 American troops were overseas.]

N. M. Democrats Nominate Dempsey For Governorship

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 14 (AP)—Democrats nominated former Congressman John J. Dempsey for Governor, rejecting Bryan G. Johnson of Albuquerque, who had the support of Senator Dennis Chavez. Senator Chavez defeated Mr. Dempsey two years ago for the Senatorial nomination.

With Mr. Dempsey maintaining a 10,000 vote lead he had built up early in the counting of the ballots from Saturday's primary, Mr. Johnson conceded defeat when unofficial tabulations from four-fifths of the State's 915 voting districts were completed.

The vote at that time was Mr. Dempsey 34,953; Mr. Johnson 23,652.

Senator Carl Hatch and Representative Clinton P. Anderson were renominated by one-sided majorities.

The closest race was for the second seat in the House of Representatives—given to the State under the last census reapportionment.

With 684 districts reported of the State's 915, Robert Valdez had 16,160 votes and A. M. Fernandez 16,449.

Congressmen are elected at large. There were no contests in the Republican Party.

The candidates are:

Governor, Joseph F. Tondre, Los Lunas; Senator, J. Benson Newell, Las Cruces; Congressman, Reese B. Fullerton, Santa Fe, and William A. Sutherland, Las Cruces.

No major issues were raised in the Democratic campaign, and there was little voter interest. There were approximately 60,000 votes, half the total two years ago.

Puerto Ricans Ask Roosevelt To Aid Tugwell's Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 14—Petitions signed by 314,318 Puerto Ricans were sent to President Roosevelt asking "urgent action" in support of Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell's program to stave off threatened breakdown of the civilian economy on the Caribbean Island warbase.

A cable directed to the White House, signed by Luis Munoz Marin, President of the Puerto Rican Senate, and Samuel Quinones, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was supported by names of more than 55 per cent of Puerto Rico's voting population.

Bundles of petitions bearing voters' signatures in what the cable described as "closest thing to a plebiscite which can be obtained" were presented to Governor Tugwell at La Fortaleza before his departure for Washington conferences on the island's wartime crisis, brought on by widespread unemployment and food and fuel shortages.

Petitions contained the names of all kinds of persons—shopkeepers, farmers, shoemakers, seamstresses, messengers, street peddlers, lawyers, doctors, legislators, judges—and represented an expression of opinion almost 50 per cent greater than the 1940 vote of the Popular Party, which with the Liberal Party controls the Legislature.

At the top of each page of signatures was a brief note saying signers considered Governor Tugwell's policies to be in keeping with democratic aims of the war.

Governor Tugwell has advocated a shipping priority system directed from the island and based on the island's living needs, Federal encouragement financially for growing of food crops on the Island, strict price control, and lifting restrictions on public works which can be carried on without strategic war materials.

The cable's mention of the support of the President of the Liberal Party referred to a public declaration Friday by José Ramiez Santibanez, backing Mr. Munoz Marin's Labor Day address, outlining as a definite program various measures Governor Tugwell previously advocated separately for the relief of the island's wartime problems.

The voting majority in the Governor's favor was cited by his supporters as the most conclusive answer the Island has yet given to reports frequently circulated on mainland that the Governor's policies are opposed by a large proportion of Puerto Rican public opinion. These reports are said to have been based on opposition to the Governor by sugar interests which have dominated the Island's economy for decades in violation of the land law which forbids an individual or corporation to hold more than 500 acres, and by farm and commercial groups related to sugar.

Insular popularity of the Governor, who has been tackling some of the Roosevelt Administration's toughest economic problems ever since the New Deal was instigated, originated with his participation in the enforcement of the 40-year-old Puerto Rican land law while he was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in Washington.

Deatherage Resigns Defense Plant Job

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., Sept. 14 (AP)—An officer of the Army Engineers has disclosed that George E. Deatherage, whose employment on construction of the West Virginia Ordnance Works was criticized in Congress, has resigned.

Maj. B. P. Rogers, area engineer overseeing the building of the $55,000,000 plant, said that the former leader of the Knights of the White Camellia resigned after two months' employment as an engineer for the E. B. Rogers and Sons Co. of Boston. The Rogers Company is construction contractor for the plant. Mr. Rogers declined to amplify the statement that Mr. Deatherage had resigned.

Test at Vichy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 14 (AP)—Troops and police set up and manned machine guns at strategic places throughout the city Sept. 12 in what authorities called a practice maneuver.

The first guns appeared at dawn and up to 10:30 a. m. soldiers guarded the Post Office and bridges and watched roads leading into Marshal Pétain's Capital City.

The population for a time speculated on whether a serious internal event was expected, but authorities said it was practice to test a plan of operations against any possible disorders which might be directed against the Government or Town.

It was recalled that a high Government source, in speaking of the treatment of Jews in the unoccupied zone, began one sentence with: "If ever trouble breaks out in France—."

One purpose of the maneuvers apparently was to show how that sentence might be completed.

Dieppe 'Reward'

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—A special train crowded with French war prisoners from Dieppe and its vicinity arrived in Normandy Sept. 12, an alleged reward to the citizens of that region for behaving themselves during the big Commando raid on Dieppe last month.

The Berlin Radio broadcast that the prisoners, released from German prison camps upon the Führer's special orders, were given an official reception at a station between Rouen and Dieppe.

Power for Laval

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. Sept. 14 (AP)—A Vichy dispatch said that a decree published yesterday in the Official Gazette had placed the French military police directly under control of Chief of Government Laval.

MacLeish Implies Second Front Door

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, declared yesterday that two years ago Britain was a gallant defensive battlefield but now has become "a bridgehead for a great offensive."

In an address broadcast over CBS, Mr. MacLeish said:

"The power of the free peoples of the world is gathering in England and in Scotland and the North of Ireland for the blow which will destroy their enemies in Europe and leave their enemies in Africa and in the East to fight a hopeless war unaided. Already the airfields of England and of Scotland have become airfields of attack and not defense. Soon, sooner perhaps than our enemies believe possible, the British coasts themselves will not resist but strike."

German Alien Had 28 Guns When Raided in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 14 (AP)—Seizure of 28 guns and 136,089 rounds of ammunition near Oklahoma City from a German alien was reported by W. G. Banister, Special Agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office here.

Whether the alien was arrested was not disclosed. Mr. Banister said the booty included 15 shotguns, 10 rifles and three revolvers.

Warning on Reclassification

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—A warning that deferred draft registrants who failed to support the war effort would be reclassified immediately came from Selective Service Headquarters.

An order signed by Director Lewis B. Hershey and appearing in the Federal Register laid down this rule:

"Whenever the Director of Selective Service advises a local board that a deferred registrant or a group of deferred registrants is not supporting or is adversely affecting the war effort or the national health, safety or interest, the local board shall immediately terminate the deferment and consider anew the classification of such registrant or registrants."

Draft officials made no explanation of the purpose of the order, but it was assumed to be connected with the Government's effort to spur war production through tighter control of manpower.

There was other evidence of the Government's concern over the manpower question. War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt disclosed he would visit the West Coast in about a month to check the effectiveness of a recent ban on unrestricted job-quitting by loggers and non-ferrous metals miners and also to get a close-up view of the West's manpower situation generally.

Informed sources who declined to be named said the ban, affecting upward of 200,000 workers in 12 western States, would test whether wartime job stabilization can be achieved without legislation authorizing the Government to designate what work everyone shall do.

Japanese Send Prisoners From Manila to Shanghai

TOKYO, from Japanese broadcasts, Sept. 14 (AP)—A Domei dispatch from Manila said that about 130 American and British internees, including four U. S. newspapermen, were moved to Shanghai recently from the Santo Tomas University Internment Camp in the Philippine capital.

The news agency identified the four newspapermen as Russell Brines, former member of the Associated Press Bureaus in Tokyo and Manila; Ben Covit of the United Press, Carl Mydans, of Life Magazine; and Royal A. Gunnewspaper Alliance.

Domei did not name the others.

Rensselaer Institute To Graduate Women

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—A tradition of 116 years was upset as officials of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, oldest natural science and engineering school in the country, decided to admit "a limited number" of women students to degree-giving courses this fall.

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Heritage of the Dutch in East Indies

Continued from Page 1

fore, rationalized its regimes with the concept of "tutelage." And the concept of "tutelage" must end with the grant of political independence, sooner or later, as has happened already in the Philippines. There is no scope under the system of "tutelage" for a permanent continuation of a formal political relationship.

The Dutch system, as did the "tutelage" system, began with exploitation. But it, like the French, chose a radically different form of evolution and as such represents the third category of western attitudes to the problem of a western position in the Orient. It accepted both racial and political merging as a possibility and has been evolving toward such a merging.

The French system was the most complete acceptance of this third category of attitudes toward empire. France was the one western nation to accept fully the theory of ultimate racial merging. That acceptance made possible the theory of complete political merging. French colonies have evolved toward actual complete unification into France itself. They have become Departments of France, with full citizenship and the election of their own individual representatives to the French Parliament.

This lies behind the extraordinary vitality which the French Empire has shown under the collapse of France itself. Where French colonies have shifted allegiance it has been a shift only to Free France. There has been no colonial revolt despite the fact that better opportunity for revolt seldom has, if ever, been presented to native-inhabited colonies. And there has been no shift to non-French allegiances. This is true even in French Indo-China, the most politically undeveloped of France's colonies, which was in no position to offer resistance to the Japanese.

The Dutch system did not accept the full concept of racial merging which the French did. But in the foundation of the Netherlands East Indies is a partial racial merging which is unusual in the Orient and of major significance. Early Dutch settlers took native wives. They married them honorably. They recognized the children of those marriages as being their financial and social heirs. The status of their descendants, socially, economically, and politically is the full status of whites.

Influential Families

Members of these families of mixed blood are among the most respected and the most influential in the country. They sit on the Governor's Council. They hold key positions in business and finance. They are in fact an extremely important part of the white community and indistinguishable from it.

Another powerful element in the foundation of the Dutch system in the Indies was the attitude of the white community to life in the Indies. In contrast to the English, the Dutch went to the Indies to settle and make it their home. They regard themselves as citizens of the Netherlands East Indies, not of the Netherlands in Europe.

These two foundation elements produced the particular type of political development which took place in the East Indies. Because the white community acquired an East Indian rather than a European community of interest and because of the admission of native blood to the ruling class, the constitutional position of the islands already had advanced, before the Japanese invasion, to the point of complete political local autonomy. The East Indies were self-governing under the Crown.

All of the Dutch colonies, in fact, had been elevated to a position of constitutional equality with the Netherlands itself. The Dutch colonies today are self-governing dominions in the British Empire sense.

Thus in the Dutch and French systems there already has been a type of political evolution which has abandoned the colony concept as a continuing form and which provides for a permanent ultimate political position of equality with the home country. In the French system the ultimate form is a political equality through autonomy.

The Dutch regime in the East Indies was outstanding for its efficiency and the degree of physical development achieved. Do not think of the East Indies in terms of the tourist posters. There are graceful native dancers and superlative carvers of wood figures. In the more remote islands native civilizations still exist in primitive and almost unspoiled stages. But the East Indies are really Java. Of the 67,000,000 people in the whole area, 50,000,000 are in Java. With an area of only 50,000 square miles, about the size of New York State or half the size of the British Isles, Java can contain and support this number only because it has been developed to the maximum which modern transportation, industry, economics, and natural science permit. Java is not a green, tangled jungle. In Java, the bare rock flanks of almost perpendicular mountains alone rise uncultivated above geometric patterns of rice paddies, rubber plantations, and tidy farms. Every possible inch is cultivated or used for something essential.

Java is covered with a network of excellent hard-surfaced roads. Java has a railroad system more modern and more efficient than Australia can boast, and one of the world's best air-line systems. Cities of Java have some fragile, squalid native quarters but also surprising modern sections. Bandoeng, the summer capital, is one of the most beautiful modern cities in the world, with an oriental flavor to its architecture, but basically European, solid, efficient, tidy, clean. Java, basically, is the neatness and land economy of Holland or Switzerland applied to the tropics.

The only valid argument against a Dutch return to the Indies would be that even under local political economy much still remained of the old eighteenth century heritage of exploitation of the natives. That is true. The colonial double standard between white and primitive native in wages, economic and social opportunity still prevailed. The mass of the natives were not educated. They were not encouraged to improve their lot.

But if socially and economically it was an eighteenth or nineteenth century exploitative paternalism, it was also a relatively enlightened and human paternalism. Standards of justice were high. Local customs were respected meticulously. Natives regulated their community life under indirect and benevolent white surveillance. The economic system kept the native mass in a lower economic status, but it did not grind them down to the marginal level of subsistence. They were able to live, eat, and dress above the absolute minimum. Their condition of life was better than that of most native populations in the Far East, better than it probably would be if there were a return to native self-rule under the native caste system, and certainly better than it has any chance of being under Japanese exploitation.

One of the strongest points in favor of the Dutch is that they are aware of the necessity of extensive change in this system if they are to go back after the war and if they are to make their return successful.

They already have taken the important step of putting a full native on the Crown Council. This constitutes a recognition of the necessity of admitting natives to an increasing share in government of the Indies.

The two biggest decisions they must make are over questions of mass education for the natives and mass inclusion of them in the defense scheme for the realm. What happened when the Japanese came makes these questions the major issue in drafting the framework of the future. The bulk of the natives waited for the Japanese invasion as spectators with no awareness of any personal interest in the outcome. They evidenced no feeling against the Dutch. There was nothing you could label as disloyalty. In fact, their attitude toward the Dutch even had an element of affection in it. Yet they waited for the invasion as spectators.

Behind that fact was the lack of education, either political or academic—and the two must go together. They did not understand what was involved. They had not been given any mental facilities for understanding it. And behind that fact was also the absence of any real native participation in the armed forces. The armed forces of the Indies were less than 100,000 men out of a total population of 67,000,000. Most of the natives in this force belonged to a professional native constabulary. Near the end steps were taken to enlist natives, but it was only an elementary move. The fact is that the mass of natives were not even invited to join in the defense of their country.

This does not imply any belittling of the courage of the natives who were in the Army of the Indies. Native troops fought bravely and well on several occasions. But they were small, professional units of negligible numbers. The war was fought, as the Dutch planned it, as a white man's war against the Japanese. One reverts inevitably to the moral of the Philippines. Only there had the natives been given education and only there were they invited to join in the defense of their country. And only in the Philippines did natives fight significantly against Japanese invasion.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the only Oriental countries which will survive in the future, either as mixed white and native or as pure native sovereignties, are those which will give the mass of the people the kind of education necessary to be able to trust them with arms and assure their armed co-operation in the defense of the country.

France Showed Way

Here the French Empire offers strong evidence. Native soldiers were among the best France had. Germans were more afraid of black Senegalese or brown Moors when they invaded France in 1940 than they were of white French. No other western country has ever been able to place so much confidence in its native troops. Why? Because in the French Empire natives had wider political and social horizons than under any other western system. The old slogans of the French Revolution still had some validity.

We have still to see how the Dutch will attempt to meet this issue. If they have their new chance in the Indies after the war their ultimate success or failure probably will derive from the solution they reach to this question.

What the Dutch themselves did when the tide of invasion swept over the Indies is one of their strongest claims to another chance. Their demolition of resources valuable to the enemy was an efficient fact. Nowhere else in the conquered areas, except in the Philippines, was there such complete absence of reluctance to destroy one's own wealth. Some of the oil fields were so thoroughly demolished they never will produce again.

Last, and perhaps most important of all, on the list of Dutch claims for another chance in the Indies is the fact that they stayed where they were. They knew after Singapore fell that Java would fall too. They could have evacuated all of the white women and children. They had enough warning and available shipping for the short haul to Australia.

But the Dutch decided to stay in their Indies land. It was their way of telling the world, including their natives, that they regarded themselves as citizens of the East Indies, not as white exploiters who come and go with the fortunes of war. From the strictly military point of view it may have been a mistake. They left too many hostages in the hands of an enemy willing to exploit such an advantage. But they stayed.

These then are the reasons why the Dutch expect to return to the Indies when the Japanese tide recedes. If and when they do, it will be an absorbing experiment to follow. It will test the question whether a white European political relationship can be maintained with a native Oriental country.

Port Moresby to Be Another Tobruk?

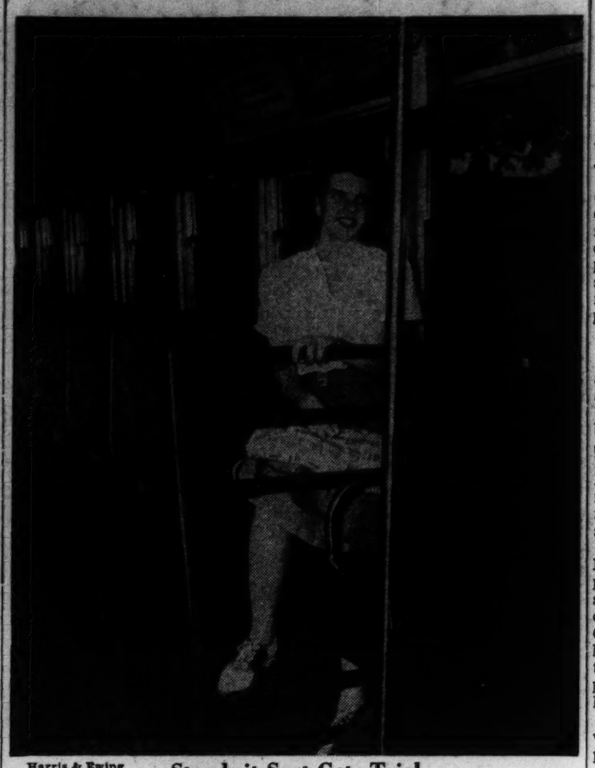
Sydney, New South Wales, Sept. 14

The Australian radio quoted the Sydney Telegraph's war correspondent as reporting his belief that "even if the action in New Guinea develops unfavorably, Port Moresby would play the part of another Tobruk," the CBS short-wave listening station reported.

"Enemy control of the range would still leave us with a bastion, although a weakened one, against the Japanese attack on Australia," the radiocast added.

"The correspondent believes that the Japanese have no chance of capturing Port Moresby with an overland attack alone. He says Port Moresby is a strongly garrisioned base with a perimeter of comparatively open country that is thoroughly known to some of the world's finest jungle warfare troops."

New Seat Packs 'Em In



Harris & Ewing

Stand-sit Seat Gets Trial

Miss Mary Altman tries one in a Capital Transit Bus. It is a new war device increasing street-car seating capacity from 48 to 68 and busses from 40 to 50.

Less Knee Room Adds to Jam In Capital Busses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—They may be calling it the office of self-defense transportation next. On the theory that anybody who thinks he can get a seat on a bus or streetcar in Washington is gullible enough to try anything once, the ODT came up with what it playfully termed a "standsit" seat for crowded busses and trolleys.

This war-inspired innovation—and you know what Sherman said war was—will confront the Capital's commuting guinea pigs in its first public appearance Sept. 21.

If local knees and you-know-whats survive the bruises in the pinched-up progress from here to there, the ODT may allot relaxation on a nation-wide basis next.

The new-style squats will be spaced only 18 inches apart, from 10 to 14 inches closer than is customary; will accommodate (heh, heh!) two people each, and increase the "seating" capacity of busses and trolleys from 25 to 40 per cent. At the same time, each "standsitter" requires only about a pound and a half of steel, the only critical material involved in a "standsit," the ODT said, the rest of it being made of wood.

Henderson Thinks Taxi Fare Too High

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Annapolis City Council is going to investigate charges of "price gouging" by taxicabs here.

Right now they're checking a complaint received recently from a man who ought to know about those things, none other than Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator.

Mr. Henderson said he asked the rate from Annapolis to his summer home at near-by Wild Rose Shores and a cab driver told him it would be $1.25 for the four-mile trip.

In his complaint, Mr. Henderson said that the rate, originally 50 cents, once was raised to 75 cents and he didn't think that was so bad. But he does think $1.25 is going too far and that nobody should be asked to pay it.

P. S. He didn't. He walked home.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 4; Nov. 1.
7:30 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 4, Nov. 1.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on Oct. 4

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 20.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WGLS, 610kc, on Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Oct. 4; Nov. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, Sept. 20; Oct. 18; Nov. 15.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Niagara Falls: General Brock Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

England

Gloucestershire

Cheltenham: Town Hall, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Hampshire

Newport (Isle of Wight): Unity Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.

Lancashire

Burnley (Society): Mechanics' Institute, Manchester Road, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 31.

London

London (Sixth Church): Church Building, Gwendolen Avenue and Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S. W. 15, 3 p. m., Oct. 31.

Yorkshire

Halifax (First Church): Victoria Hall, Wards End, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.

Surrey

Croydon: Church Edifice, Dingwall Road, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Second Church): New Cinerama, Victoria Road, S. 2, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

United States

California

Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.
Tulare: Tulare High School Auditorium, East Tulare Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

Colorado

Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Connecticut

New Haven: Calvary Baptist Church, Chapel and York Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Illinois

Bloomington: Church Edifice, Monroe and Prairie Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m. Sept. 26.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
La Grange: Church Auditorium, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.
Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Indiana

Elwood: Elwood High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
New Castle: High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Iowa

Burlington: Church Edifice, 513 North Third Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Council Bluffs: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue at First Street, 8 p. m. Sept. 25.
Davenport: Orpheum Theater, 12 m., and Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
Dubuque: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Mason City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Waterloo: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21. (Note change of place.)

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, 102 West University Parkway, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Greenfield: High School Auditorium, Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 17425 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 20011 Grand River Avenue, at Evergreen Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
Farmington: High School Auditorium, School Street, 4 p. m., Sept. 20.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School Gymnasium, Livernois at Troy, 4 p. m., Sept. 20.
Mount Clemens: Mount Clemens High School Auditorium, 155 Cass Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.
Muskegon: Central Campus Auditorium, between Sanford and Jefferson Streets, 4 p. m., Sept. 20.

Minnesota

Bemidji: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.
Fairmont: Nicholas Theater, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.
Minneapolis (Fifth Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Red Wing: Church Edifice, Bush and Seventh Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.
Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 East Central Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

New Jersey

Grantwood: Auditorium, School No. 4, Columbia Avenue, near Anderson Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.
Jersey City: Bergen Lyceum, 651 Bergen Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
Keyport: Keyport High School, Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 20.
Summit: Summit High School, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 20.

New York

Batavia: Ross Street High School, Ross Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 20.
Binghamton: Church Edifice, 17 Front Street, corner Riverside Drive, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 22.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 21.
Hornell: Universalist Church, Genesee Street at Church Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Rochester (First Church): Church Auditorium, East Avenue at Prince Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.
Springville: Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.
Staten Island (Second Church): Staten Theater, New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, 8:15 p. m., Sept 20.
Suffern: Suffern High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 20.
Watertown: South Junior High School, Washington Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

North Dakota

Fargo: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Ohio

Hamilton: Hamilton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 25.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 18432 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Klamath Union High School Auditorium, Clairmont Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Washington

Enumclaw: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Wisconsin

Evansville: High School Auditorium, 207 South First Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 26.
La Crosse: State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.
Janesville: Church Edifice, 323 Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.
Milwaukee (Joint lecture): Milwaukee Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.
Plymouth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.

Bill to Block Inflation Is Before Senate

Continued from Page 1

the commodity reached between Jan. 1, 1942, and Sept. 15, 1942.

The measure also invests the Chief Executive with power to control wages and salaries in all industries, not merely in war industries. It provides that "no employer shall pay, and no employee shall receive, wages or salaries in contravention" of regulations promulgated by the President.

Ample Latitude Given

Thus, while Congress has turned aside the proposal to pass merely a joint resolution giving the White House unspecified and blanket authority to control the cost of living, its proposed legislation gives the President ample latitude to cope with a fluid and flutctuating situation and contains no provisions known to be unsatisfactory to the President.

Under the terms of the bill the President is also authorized to halt public utility rate increases since such rates are not covered by the existing price control act. Senator George W. Norris (I) of Nebraska had already introuduced legislation to give the Price Administrator power to review increases of this kind.

The Senate bill prohibits placing wage ceilings at levels lower than prevailed at the date of enactment of the measure, a viewpoint with which Mr. Roosevelt is in sympathy.

No "Floors" Provided

No provisions for floors under wages or prices are included in the Senate bill, Senator Brown said, but he understood that the version to be introduced in the House would contain a floor provision, at least under farm prices.

Senator Brown added that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee will give "careful consideration" to this problem when hearings on the bill begin.

The bill specifies that the President shall have latitude to make wage adjustments "to correct gross inequities or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

As an example of a "gross inequity," Senator Brown cited the case of a man who is being paid under a three-year contract which was signed in 1939, and was based on price and wage levels prevailing at that time.

Senator Robert T. Wagner (D) of New York, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, said he believed President Roosevelt would sign the bill if enacted and Senator Brown stated that the President had been kept advised of each move in the drafting.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, a Farm Bloc leader, said that "as far as I can see the bill is along the right lines." He added however, that the administration of the bill was "wholly uncertain."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, said: "The new price control bill is good as far as it goes. But it does not go far enough because it does not require the President to act simultaneously on farm prices and wages. This is the meat of the whole controversy.

"Furthermore, taking a precedent from the President himself in respect to the urgency of the situation, Congress might well call upon the President to take this initial, simultaneous action in the first instance not later than Oct. 15.

Aviation Course At Iowa Wesleyan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. PLEASANT, Ia., Sept. 14—Iowa Wesleyan College here will inaugurate an extensive course in air transportation this fall to prepare its students for job opportunities in the coming flying age, Dr. Stanley B. Niles, its president, has announced.

A feature of the course will be a series of lectures to be delivered by outstanding figures in the aviation world including Glenn L. Martin, aircraft manufacturer, Commander D. W. Tomlinson, U. S. N., commander of the Naval Reserve Air Base at Fairfax Field, Kansas City, Mo., former engineering vice-president of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., and Paul E. Richter and V. P. Conroy, executive vice-president and traffic vice-president, respectively, of TWA.

Transcontinental and Western Air is co-operating with Iowa Wesleyan in the project and has compiled an educational brochure designed to give students a bird's-eye-view of an airline at work.

Co-ordinated with the Iowa Wesleyan course will be a similar program which the college has offered to approximately 400 high schools in Iowa, Northern Missouri, and Western Illinois.

Minority Hindus Ask Britain To Lead Initiative on Axis

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 14 (AP)—A committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, third largest political party in India, called upon the British Government today to "take the initiative without further delay" to bring Indians into a war-like mood against the Axis.

The committee acted after appealing to the British for permission to see Mohandas K. Gandhi, "spiritual leader" of the All-India National Congress, but it held little hope that this request would be granted. Mr. Gandhi has been in British custody since starting his passive resistance campaign against British rule.

Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Hindu leader and Bengal Finance Minister who called a conference of the Mahasabha committee, told the group that representative Indian bodies from all over the country had responded to his proposal to bury the hatchet until after the war.

"We put the British Government to the test here and now," the committee said in a statement, "and call upon them to part with power and not to persist in an authoritarian attitude to force down our throats a scheme which has been hatched behind our backs 6,000 miles away without any reference to the people of India."

Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President meanwhile reaffirmed his decision Mahasabha, unless he received a guarantee of the right to set up a separate Moslem state after the war.

Mr. Jinnah specified that this guarantee must come from all parties, "including the British."

The Mahasabha plan is for all parties to bury their grievances for the duration and settle them after the war, meanwhile forming a national government to fight beside the British.

Mr. Jinnah said it "would be like the fly walking into the spider's parlor for the Moslem League to agree to participate without a guaranteed right to carve out a new country based on the verdict of a postwar plebiscite."

Often characterized by critics as the "greatest single stumbling-block" to any solution of the Indian problem, Mr. Jinnah tossed the responsibility right back to the All-India Congress Party, the dominant Hindu party, which he scored for "sinister and systematic propaganda" against the Moslem League and to the British, who he declared "do not want our co-operation."

Hurs' Fort Razed

KARACHI, India, Sept. 14 (AP)—The desert stronghold of the Hurs, independent warriors of Sind Province, has been razed and their leader, Pir of Pagara, has been taken into custody by the British in a Government drive to stamp out the organization.

Pir's fortress palace at Pirjogoth, surrounded by walls 60 feet high residential palaces, have been blown up.

The ruins are in charge of a Mullah appointed by the Government of India.

The town's population was evacuated before the demolition began. The mosque and other religious structures were left standing.

The Hurs have been terrorizing Sind Province by attacks on trains and villages. Martial law was declared in June. Since then 66 Hurs have been hanged.

Army Morale

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—J. J. Singh, president of the India League of America, expressed the opinion Sept. 12 that if tension over British-Indian problems was allowed to continue "the morale of the Indian Army is bound to be affected."

"I shall not be surprised if defections take place in the Indian Army," he declared in a statement commenting on Prime Minister Churchill's recent declaration regarding India.

Under normal circumstances, Mr. Singh said, the Indian question would be of concern only to Indians and the British, but with a global war raging "it is the concern of the United Nations and more particularly of the United States of America, because the American soldiers are already in India.

Mr. Singh said he felt certain that a Japanese attack on India would occur "within three of four weeks time" and asked if the battle of India could be won with Japanese attacking on one hand and "the British troops engaged in shooting and beating down and flogging the masses of India behind the front lines?"

Text of Joint Resolution On Wages and Farm Prices

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Following is the text of the resolution to authorize President Roosevelt to stabilize wages and farm prices which was introduced today in the Senate:

S. J. Res. 161

In the Senate of the United States

Sept. 14, 1942

By Mr. Brown (for himself and Mr. Wagner), under authority of the order of the Senate of Sept. 10, 1942, introduned the following joint resolution: which (the first and second readings having been waived) was referred to the Committee on Banking and Cdrrency.

Joint resolution

to aid in stabilizing the cost of living.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in order to aid in the effective prosecution of the war, the President is authorized and directed to stabilize prices, wages, salaries and other factors affecting the cost of living; and such stabilization shall so far as practicable on the basis of the levels which existed on Aug. 15, 1942. In exervising the authority conferred by this joint resolution, the President may provide for making adjustments with respect to such prices, wages, salaries and other factors, to the extent that he finds necessary to correct gross inequities or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

Sec. 2. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; may exercise any power or authority conferred upon him by this joint resolution through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct! and may suspend any provisions of law relating to the establishment or maintenance of prices, wages or salaries which are inconsistent with the purposes of this joint resolution.

Sec. 3. No maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity under authority of this

(2) The highest market price for such commodity between Jan. 1, 1942 and Sept. 15, 1942; and no maximum price shall be established or maintained under authority of this joint resolution or otherwise below a price which will reflect to producers of agricultural commodities the higher of the following prices, as determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture:

(1) The parity price for such commodity (adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location, and seasonal differentials) or, in case a comparable price has been determined for such commodity under and in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (B) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, such comparable Price (adjusted in the same manner), or

tablished or maintained under authority of this joint resolution or otherwise for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commority below a price which will reflect to the producers of such agricultural commodity a price therefor equal to the higher of the prices specified in clauses (1) and (2) of this section: provided, that the President may provide for a lower price than the highest market price for any commodity between Jan. 1, 1942 and Sept. 15, 1942, to the extent that he finds necessary to correct gross inequities.

Sec. 4. No action shall be taken under authority of this joint resolution with respect to wages or salaries (1) which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, (2) which is inconsistent with any recommendation or ordered of any agency of the Federal Government affecting the wages or salaries of employees whose cases werepending before such agency on Sept. 15, 1942, and were undetermined on the date of this joint resolution, or (3) for the purpose of reducing the wages or salaries for any particular work below the highest wages or salaries paid therefor between Jan. 1, 1942 and Sept. 15, 1942: provided, that the President maq adjust wages or salaries below the wages or salaries referred to in clauses (2) and (3) of this section, to the extent that he finds necessary to correct gross inequities.

Sec. 5. No employer shall pay, and no employee shall receive, wages or salaries in contravention of the regulations promulgated by the President under this joint resolution. The President shall also prescribe the extent to which any wage or salary payment made in contravention of such regulations shall be disregarded by the Executive Departments and other governmental agencies in determining the costs or expenses of any employer for the purposes of any other law or regulation.

Sec. 6. The provisions of this joint resolution, and all regulations thereunder, shall terminate on June 30, 1944, or on such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President, may prescribe.

Sec. 7. Section 1 (b) of the emergency price control act of 1942 is hereby amended by striking out "June 30, 1943" and substituting "June 30, 1944."

'Newspaper Week' Observance Oct. 1-8 Endorsed by Gov. Lehman of New York

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Observance of "Newspaper Week," Oct. 1-8, received the endorsement of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in a proclamation emphasizing "the part the press has played in preserving liberty in our Nation."

"There is no freedom which does not carry with it a responsibility, not only to guard that freedom but also to keep it within the bounds that make for a united progressive state," he said. "The newspapers have always recognized this fact and have provided an agency through which has been born and nurtured a cohesive force of enormous strength.

"We are now fighting the greatest war of all time to determine whether such a society as exists in the New World is powerful enough to protect itself against the unceasing and insidious operations of totalitarianism.

"In the midst of the conflict the newspapers of the country have decided to dedicate a week nationally to the explanation of their functions in the preservation of organized democracy. They desire to tell their readers what they are trying to do and to ask for co-operation in the effort.

"It is wise that they should express again during this period the duty of fairness in presenting the news, the right to comment freely on events and trends, and the ambition to be a growing influence in the establishment of a firmer democratic government on this continent."

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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, September 14, 1942

A Monday Page

In the Land of the Thinsies

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part Three

Jill hadn't gone far before she heard a voice behind her, and, looking round, saw the little man with the long overcoat who had been picnicking.

"I'm coming with you," he said. "I'm tired of having a picnic. It's been nothing but picnic, picnic, picnic, picnic for two whole days. We shall never get back at this rate."

They walked for a time in silence. The road went trailing along in front in a most monotonous fashion and the sun was very warm.

"Do you think if we go on hunting we shall find the slot machine?" he asked at last.

"Yes," said Jill.

"We've all looked for it in turn," he went on. "I think we've looked everywhere."

"Perhaps it's not like a real slot machine," said Jill. "Nothing here is real, is it?"

"Well, no," said the little man. "It's sure to be flat, anyway. Perhaps it's so flat that you can't see it side-on at all."

A Very Thin Machine

Jill nodded her head. "That must be why you've missed it," she said hopefully. "Perhaps there are quite a lot of slot machines really!"

The little man stood still and looked all around.

"I don't see any," he said. "At least—"

He caught Jill's arm excitedly. "Do you think that could be one?"

Standing up by the road a little way ahead was a tall thin object, so very thin that it was more like a shadow than anything else.

"Oh, quick!" cried Jill, running forward as if the thing might fade away before they had time to reach it. "Yes, it is, it is a slot machine—a ticket slot machine!"

"Well I never!" said the little man. "I must have passed it time and time again. This is good news indeed. All we have to do is to put our money in and get the tickets out."

He dived his hand into the deep pocket of his long coat.

"All we have to do—" he repeated, and stopped short.

Jill looked at him anxiously. "Haven't you got any money?" she asked.

He was trying one pocket after another.

"I've got a new threepenny piece somewhere," he said. "At least I think I've got a threepenny piece. I remember the clerk at the booking office giving me a bright one but it seems to have gone."

He drew out a handful of curious looking things, and then a smile spread over his face.

Flat Coins

"Why, of course, they are all flat now," he said. "That's what's the matter with them. They went flat when I did. This must be the threepenny piece," and he picked out a bit of metal.

"Do you think it will fit?" asked Jill.

"It ought to," said the little man. "A thin machine needs thin coins, I should say."

He pressed the threepenny piece into the crack in the face of the machine. It went through and rattled down inside, but nothing happened.

"Perhaps it's empty," said Jill in a little voice.

"Oh, no, I don't think so. How could it be when none of us has used it?" said the little man, shaking the machine vigorously but with no effect.

"I had a silver sixpence," said Jill. "but it rolled away."

"It would have been too small," said the little man.

"Wait a minute," said Jill remembering the pennies, and she pulled four very peculiar looking things from her pocket.

"Try one at a time—very carefully," said the little man.

Jill stood on tiptoe and pressed the first penny through the crack.

"It sounds all right!" said the little man, breathing hard. "Something's turning inside. I believe it's working."

They stood as still as statues, listening with desperate anxiety to the tick of the mechanism twisting round. And then a small flap shot up and the end of a ticket stuck out.

The little man gave it a pull.

The Story Starts Here

Jill was looking for a slot machine that would sell her a ticket that would take her away from the Land of the Thinsies. She had discovered the Thinsies when, on her way to school one day, she slipped through the crack where the moving stairway disappeared, in the underground station. She had floated down to an odd place where everything was quite flat—trees and houses and even the children, and a Flower woman and a party of picknickers whom she met were all flat, like cardboard figures. Jill, herself, was quite flat too; her face was flat, even her nose, and her hair was flat, on a flat head.

"It's a return one—look!" he cried.

Sure enough, printed on the ticket was a large R.

"I'll get another!" said Jill, and pushed a second penny in.

But nothing happened except a rattling sound and a click as it fell down inside.

She looked blankly at the little man.

"Perhaps it wasn't flattened properly," he said. "Try another."

So she tried the third penny.

"It's not working," she said piteously. "And I've only got one more."

"We'll have to put it in all the same," said the little man.

The Last Penny

Jill stretched up to the opening again and slipped the last penny through very carefully. Breathlessly they listened for the result.

Rattle—rattle—click. That was all.

"What can we do now?" asked Jill.

"You must use the ticket. It's your's all right," said the little man. "Perhaps the others have some pennies. I'll go back and ask them."

Jill looked at the ticket. "But what do I do with it?" she asked.

"What does it say?" said the little man.

There was nothing on either side of the bit of cardboard except the big R.

It was at that moment, as she was turning the ticket over, that Jill became conscious of something unusual, a delicious, buoyant feeling in her feet and shoulders. It was as if a wind, flying over the ground, had caught her in passing. The little man didn't seem to have noticed what was going on. He was standing quite still on the road, but in some funny way, although they were together, his face was blurred as if he were a great distance off.

And then Jill knew that she was

Drawn by Katharine Tozer for The Christian Science Monitor

And then Jill knew that she was floating.

pression on its face, was her silver sixpence!

She picked the sixpence up and floating. Already she was a yard or two above the ground, and in another couple of seconds she was above the hedges, above the trees, moving faster and faster the higher she went. And now the bright sunlight was fading and a deep violet-blue color was taking its place. And now everything was quite dark. And now, with a mighty forward sweep, she was being shot through a tiny space.

Jill looked about her. She was back again, back on the moving stairway, with the funny mirror facing her on the wall and the shining wooden rail slipping along behind. And there, a few steps below, with a patient exp

The Home Forum

Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Lord will perfect that which concerneth me," wrote the Psalmist (Psalms 138:8), and here we have the assurance, one of many such statements in the Bible, that God is the source of salvation from all evil and human woe.

Mortals are crying out for salvation from the self-inflicted wounds of ignorance, fear, despair, sin, and from the evils of destruction, starvation, hatred, and greed. In almost every human heart is the desire to be saved from some particular error that is hindering progress, interfering with happiness, or burdening life. Mastery over evil is a salient point in the theology and practice of Christian Science. All who desire truly to gain this mastery through spiritual means find in Christian Science the practical teaching of God's infinite, incontestable supremacy.

"God is love." Love is expressed in tenderness, support, kindness, harmony, peace, everlasting loveliness. Man, who is God's idea, beloved of the Father, is always in the presence of Love, forever conscious of eternal harmony and safety in the realm of divine, infinite good. Spiritual man, the true being of everyone, is never in danger, is not threatened with disaster, haunted by fear, or overcome by disease. God's man is always harmonious, forever happy, eternally at peace. Does this man, who is always perfect, have to be saved? No, for there is no error in divine Life, which is the Life of man.

* * *

Salvation takes place in the realm of human consciousness, which mistakenly admits erroneous beliefs. It is from these dreams of material sense that we are saved through spiritual awakening to the ever-present goodness of God.

"Salvation," as defined by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 593), is **"Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed."** The supremacy of Life, Truth, and Love, Science shows, is the basis of salvation. The supremacy of divine Principle, God, is not thwarted by evil, reduced or weakened by mortal evidence. The supremacy of Principle is expressed as irrepressible power, divine strength, intelligent activity. The Principle of salvation is Love, maintaining God's creation in divine harmony.

God is an ever-present help, and reliance on the divine mode of salvation is the only certain road to happiness. It provides for everyone, and no matter what the experience may be from which salvation is needed, divine Principle alone is the source of salvation.

One cannot rely on another to work out his salvation, for each one must rely on divine Principle; though, as Christian Science provides, one may turn to a practitioner or experienced Christian Scientist for help in gaining a better understanding of man's at-one-ment with God. One should not idly wait for fortuitous human circumstances to develop and save from disappointment, or change one's living conditions. Salvation should be worked out scientifically by obedience to God's laws and by understanding the Father's plan of redemption from materiality. Utterly to depend upon spiritual law for salvation from error may seem too radical to the human mind. But nothing can be more beneficial than a radical departure from fallible human conclusions to unequivocal reliance upon the divine Mind for salvation. As more spiritual thinking and living replace false material beliefs about existence, progressive changes come about in human experience.

* * *

A false sense of responsibility in aiding another begets a personal, finite effort which is likely to hinder the progress desired. Whereas the clear spiritual understanding of God's supremacy, of His infinite ability to sustain His creation, and that all are included in the Father's plan of salvation is the best help we can give. But this does not mean that kindness, a helping hand over rough places, solicitude for another's welfare, should be withheld, for the spiritually enlightened thought will gladly give the practical help needed, while knowing the limitless scope of the saving power of divine Principle.

Our Master, Christ Jesus, met all kinds of demands for salvation from human difficulties. His ability to meet them was due to his complete reliance on Spirit. His success was outstanding because in demonstrating the spiritual laws of God to be supreme in men's affairs, he proved that fear, bondage, disease, and sin are not inevitable. Through spiritual understanding of the Father's loving care for man he was able to show others that they need not accept human woes, discouragement, failure, disease, as masters, but that by relying on God's gracious, saving power they could overcome error.

* * *

Regardless of what changes come into human experience, the divine Principle of all real being remains changeless. The unalterable good of divine Principle anchors human hope and gives it a solid basis for demonstration. Christian Science enables one to demonstrate progressively God's plan of salvation from the shifting scenes of human living to the permanent harmony of Life divine, from unsettled and disturbed thinking to the serene consciousness of divine Mind's supremacy.

Salvation is going on daily with each one who is honestly correcting his human habits by discerning the perfection of being and living it, so far as he understands it. Salvation means breaking the belief that there is a barrier between God and man. God never made any barrier. God holds man, His beloved idea, in the atmosphere of Love, where he forever partakes of divine good. This is man's heritage. Acceptance of it brings salvation. The Psalmist said (Psalms 68:19), **"Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TREES AND MOUNTAINS": *An Etching by Luigi Lucioni*

LUIGI LUCIONI was born in Italy in 1900. His art education commenced in his native land, and continued when he came to the United States as an eleven-year-old boy. The better part of his art training was American. Spending a great deal of time in Vermont, he has painted the exquisite and eventful countryside. His canvases are notable for the very painstaking manner in which Mr. Lucioni works. There is an almost miniature quality in the finesse of his brushwork. Line counts for a great deal in this artist's pictures, and consequently it is not surprising to find him turning to graphic art.

"Trees and Mountains" is a print upon which Mr. Lucioni has lavished unstinted effort. In his customary manner, he has translated every detail into the linear counterpart, being especially watchful of the gradations of surface and the differentiation in line which establish an illusion of contour and mass. In this print, the trees dominate, with wooded areas and mountainous slopes serving as background. Most etchers would have been satisfied to stop with the trees, sketching in the receding landscape summarily. Mr. Lucioni dwells lovingly upon the rustic fence which follows the erratic surface of the hill. He characterizes the tree bark, the sturdy boughs, the sinuous branches, and the abundant foliage.

Luigi Lucioni has been the recipient of many awards and his manner of painting has endeared him to many Americans.

D. A.

Sing, September

Sing, September.
Sing of summer
over field and wood and hollow.
Sing. Remember
gifts of summer:
every path you chose to follow.

Sing, September.
Keep the summer,
all the sweet and clovered places.
Sing. Remember
summer's something
always warming hearts and faces.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

The Back Pasture

THE BACK PASTURE, that's what we would call it, we said to ourselves as we picked our way through the clover and Queen Anne's Lace that softened the lot between our housing unit and those on the next row down. We always enjoyed this little trek from our own particular wing of the unit, which is our present home, down to where the cars are parked in neat, glistening rows. Clover and wild, sweet-smelling things glistened with dew under our feet—rows on rows of snowy sheets and giddy aprons and hard-worked overalls danced on the lines at either side. It was like walking in the fields between rustling cornstalks and breaking through the rows, when we poked our head between the waving dishtowels to reach the side of a neighbor with whom we'd been talking though we could not see her.

Incongruous it seemed to us, fresh from a sophisticated suburb—rows and rows of clothes blowing in the wind like a tenement, but clover under our feet instead of cinders. It is just one of the many incongruities of Splinterville, our familiar name for the little Government mushroom town that sprang up, like many others of its kind, out of the smiling landscape around centers of warwork.

"Going to market," we explain to the neighbor hanging up her towels, and she asks if she can go too. It will save two miles of precious tires. On the way out of the project, two more are gathered in. It is a hot walk in the glaring sun. Tiny maple seedlings, planted a little too far apart along the straight road, will need many years to give the cool, restful shade of an old village street.

* * *

That was Monday. Tuesday the organ preludes and quavering voices of the soap operas float out of and into the windows across our Back Pasture, because ironing is going on—ironing and patching of those hardworked overalls and khaki pants and shirts. Sometimes the stories get all scrambled in the middle of the pasture. When that happens, we close our rose-pink door, being careful first to leave a note for the milkman and put out the bottles, and we pass once more among the clover and daisies and Queen Anne's lace to a wide meadow beyond the border of the houses.

Looking back, we seem to have come out of a toy village. Rows of houses, large and small; houses with green roofs, red roofs, and many, many doors, set primly face to face and side by side like a cardboard town made on a table. How plain and practical, we thought, all corners and angles, straight as the edge of a knife in the hard noonday sun. How bustling full of business, full and overflowing with towheaded children—sprawling, crawling children, and the business of clothing, feeding, loving, living.

* * *

We like the walk through the meadow. It is busy out there, too. Busy with ripening, with the cheery racket of the crickets and the endless travelings of the yellow and white butterflies. Then we walk forward eagerly to reach the cliff that overlooks the blue, sparkling water of the bay. In August, it stretches out lazily, enjoying a midsummer nap under its coverlet of palest green, embroidered with white waterlilies. Here and there, a white heron stands among the tall reeds and lilies, taut and expectant, watching for the fish under the waters. We have walked out of a toy village into a Japanese print, we say to ourself.

Back there in the busy toy village, a constant stream of cars feeds into the parking area, disgorging weary men with their lunch-boxes. Homely preparations for the evening meal are being made in all the kitchens facing on the Back Pasture. My next-door neighbor runs out to snatch a few plump tomatoes hanging heavily from their vine in her Victory garden. You could touch the border of all those Victory gardens by merely standing in the middle, but their harvest is rich.

* * *

Someone down the line just took one end of our pasture to make place for a game of horseshoes, so now the steady, earthy clank of the horseshoes and the shouts of the men mingle not inharmoniously with the clatter of drying dishes. The man next door welcomes an excuse for a chat, when he comes over to borrow the project lawnmower. We observe in our evening ramble over our small estate that the wistaria vine on our side trellis has grown two inches in the last two days. We wish we had not been quite so pessimistic about the fertility of our hard, clay soil, because two units down, the garden is bursting with hundreds of dwarf zinnias that we should have planted and didn't.

* * *

There is nothing to interrupt the vast, sweeping expanse of starry sky that looks down upon us as we sit on our stoop, just big enough for two, in the cool of the evening. A comparative hush settles down on Splinterville, troubled only by the intermittent thundering of guns from the Proving Ground near by. We thrill to the sudden bright glare of the tracers piercing the dark in the south like fireworks. The young fellow across the way thrums his guitar softly as he sings his ballads in the blackness of the night.

Around the corner of our wing, we hear a gentle tread fluttering the Queen Anne's Lace and clover in the Back Pasture. Our little puppy friend, somebody's dog, and everybody's pet, bounds up, nuzzles in friendly greeting, and curls up at our feet to listen to the music.

R. B. B.

Remembered Autumn

The trailing lace of Summer's flowered dress
Takes on the bronze-bright colors Autumn wears;
Inevitably now the wind's caress
Has just a hint of hardness. Sunset flares
In deeper crimson over garnered fields;
The grapes turn purple on the clustered vine,
While earth, in quiet resignation, yields
To the long dream of Winter. Every sign
Tells of that secret change around us here.
The singing brooks run softer over stone
And golden silence closes on the year—
The sheaves are gathered and the leaves are blown.
Stars will look down when sifting snow lies deep,
While earth remembers Autumn in her sleep.

BAYKA RUSSELL

СПАСЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

"Господь совершит за меня", писал Псалмопевец (Псалтирь 137:8); здесь перед нами заверение,—одно из многих подобных утверждений в Библии,—что Бог есть источник спасения от всяческого зла и людского горя.

Смертные взывают о спасении от само-причиненных ранений невежества, отчаяния, греха и от зол разрушения, голода, ненависти и алчности. Почти в каждом человеческом сердце имеется желание быть спасенным от какого нибудь определенного заблуждения, затрудняющего прогресс, мешающего счастью или обременяющего жизнь. Господство над злом—выдающийся пункт в теологии и практике Христианской Науки. Все те, которые искренно желают приобрести это господство путем духовных средств, находят в Христианской Науке практическое учение о Божьем бесконечном, неоспоримом верховенстве.

"Бог есть любовь". Любовь выражается в нежности, поддержке, доброте, гармонии, мире, вечно длящейся привлекательности. Человек, который является Божьей идеей, возлюбленной Отцом, находится всегда перед лицом Любви, постоянно сознавая вечную гармонию и безопасность в царстве божественного, бесконечного добра. Духовный человек,—истинное существо каждого,—никогда не подвергается опасности, ему не угрожает несчастье, его не преследует страх, не преодолевает недуг. Божий человек всегда гармоничен, всегда счастлив, всегда покоен. Нуждается ли в спасении этот человек, который всегда совершенен? Нет, ибо нет заблуждения в божественной Жизни, которая и является Жизнью человека.

Спасение происходит в сфере человеческого сознания, которое ошибочно допускает ложные верования. От этих то сновидений материального чувства и спасает нас духовное пробуждение к вечносущей доброте Бога.

"Спасение", как определяет Мэри Бэкер Эдди в учебнике Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 593) есть "Жизнь, Истина и Любовь—понятые и выявленные как существующие превыше всего; грех, болезнь и смерть— уничтоженные". Верховенство Жизни, Истины и Любви есть основание спасения, как это показывает Наука. Верховенство божественного Принципа, Бога, не преграждается злом, не сокращается и не обессиливается смертными показаниями. Верховенство Принципа выражается как неподавимое могущество, божественная сила, разумная деятельность. Принцип спасения—Любовь, которая сохраняет Божье творение в божественной гармонии.

Бог—вечно-сущая помощь, и упование на божественный путь спасения является единственным верным путем к счастью. Такое упование удовлетворяет нужды всякого и, независимо от характера переживания, в избавлении от всего нуждается человек,—только божественный Принцип является источником спасения.

Человек не может полагаться на работу другого для достижения своего спасения, ибо каждый должен полагаться на божественный Принцип; хотя, как предусматривает Христианская Наука, человек может обратиться к практикующему последователю Христианской Науки или к более опытному ученику за помощью в приобретении более ясного понимания единства человека с Богом. Не следует проводить время в праздном ожидании, что вдруг наступят такие человеческие обстоятельства, которые смогут избавить от разочарований или изменить условия жизни. Спасение достигается научно путем повиновения Божьим законам и понимания Отеческого плана освобождения от материальности. Полагаться всецело на духовный закон для достижения спасения от заблуждения—может казаться человеческому уму слишком радикальным. Ничто, однако, не может быть более полезным нежели радикальное отступление от ошибочных выводов к твердому упованию на божественный Разум для достижения спасения. По мере того как более духовное мышление и жизнь замещают ложные материальные верования относительно существования, изменения к лучшему начинают появляться в человеческой жизни.

Ложное чувство ответственности, когда один человек помогает другому, порождает личное, ограниченное усилие, которое может воспрепятствовать желаемому прогрессу. Тогда как ясное духовное понимание верховенства Бога, Его неограниченных средств для поддержания Его творения и того факта, что все включены в Отеческий план спасения,—является наилучшей помощью, которую мы можем оказать другому. Однако это не значит, что надо сдерживать благожелательность, руку помощи другому в трудные моменты, заботу о благосостоянии другого, ибо духовно просвещенное мышление с радостью окажет необходимую практическую помощь, в тоже время сознавая беспредельность спасительной силы божественного Принципа.

Учитель наш, Христос Иисус, удовлетворял нужду в спасении от всевозможных людских затруднений. Его способность удовлетворять эти нужды проистекала из того, что он всецело полагался на Духа. Успех его был выдающимся ибо, выявляя верховенство духовных законов Бога в людских делах, он доказал, что страх, порабощение, болезнь и грех не неизбежны. Благодаря своему духовному пониманию Отеческой любовной заботы о человеке, он был в состоянии указать другим, что нет необходимости признавать господство человеческого горя, отчаяния, неудачи, болезни и что, полагаясь на Божье милостивое спасительное могущество, люди могут превзойти заблуждения.

Независимо от того какие изменения происходят в человеческой жизни, божественный Принцип всего истинного бытия остается неизменным. Неизменное добро божественного Принципа служит якорем для человеческой надежды и снабжает ее прочным основанием для выявления. Христианская Наука дает возможность человеку постепенно выявлять Божий план спасения, от сменяющихся картин людского житья к постоянной гармонии Жизни божественной, от переменчивого и смутного мышления к спокойному сознанию верховенства божественного Разума.

Спасение приходит ежедневно к тому, кто честно исправляет свои человеческие привычки, распознавая совершенство бытия и проводя его в жизнь по мере своего понимания. Спасение означает разрушение верования в то, что существует преграда между Богом и человеком. Бог никогда не создавал преград. Человек, возлюбленная идея Бога, пребывает в атмосфере Любви, где он вечно приобщается к божественному добру. Это является наследием человека. Принятие этого факта приносит спасение. Псалмопевец сказал (Псалтирь 67:20): "Благословен Господь всякий день. Бог возлагает на нас бремя, но Он же и спасает нас".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Potentiality of One Speech

SPEECH is altogether a very wonderful thing, in its processes as well as in its effects. Whether we adopt the theory that a primeval language was divinely communicated to the first human family, or that language has been from the beginning, what it certainly is now, the creation of man's invention stimulated by social necessities, we must equally recognize its mechanical nature. All human utterances may be resolved into elementary sounds; and all the varieties of elementary sounds in different languages are the result of definite mechanical adjustments of the organs of speech. The organs are the same in all men; and, consequently, every man possesses naturally the ability to speak any or every language.—From "Essays and Postscripts on Elocution," by A. MELVILLE BELL. (1886.)

A Chill in the Air

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26. *A beautiful day, forerunner of October's bright blue weather.* The leaves have begun to take on their fall coloring, although they are not so bright yet this year as usual. They are colored in soft, subdued tones instead of the usual flamboyant colors. I love to be outdoors every possible moment, the world is so lovely, and the days are never long enough for all there is to be done.

And now, with no lights worth mentioning after darkness falls, the days seem much shorter. Dawn comes at about six in the morning—or at least it is light enough to see by that time—and the lamp has to be lighted at six o'clock in the afternoon. We could get more lamps ready to use but we have thought each day that the electricity would be turned on before the following evening, so we have waited another day—and then another.

After the work is done at night and supper is eaten, all the family gathers round the table where our one and only lamp is, trying to see a few words in the paper, or to mend, or study. Usually we stay in the kitchen after the dining-room table is cleared from supper, because I have to finish the work there, and they all get comfortably settled before I get through. And then why should they bother to move? The kitchen is usually the warmest room in the house at this season of the year, and there is quite a chill in the air after the sun goes down.—From "New England Year—A Journal of Vermont Farm Life," by MURIEL FOLLETT. (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The Political Trend ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Though reluctant to bring its fears out into the open at this time, the Administration is becoming extremely anxious over the congressional elections. It concedes substantial Republican gains as almost inevitable, the way things now look, and privately Democratic politicians admit that the Republicans have a fighting chance of actually taking control of the House away from the President in the middle of the war.

The unusual caution with which Joseph W. Martin, Republican National Chairman, is counting his party's chances is not contributing to a Democratic peace of mind. Mr. Martin refuses to predict what he would most like to bring about, the capture of the House itself, with all the Committee chairmanships which that would bring to the "loyal opposition," but he is confident that the Republicans will carry the "Big Six" States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California.

They could do more than that if the present political trend doesn't run out or is not reversed by significant events. Last May, the Gallup Poll indicated that the Democrats would gain as many as 38 seats in a House in which it already has a majority of 262 to 166. In June the prospect dropped to 10, in August to 8. Two weeks later the Republicans showed signs of gaining seats for the first time, and last week the poll reflected sentiment that would enable the G. O. P. to pick up 21 seats to win control of the lower chamber, but mediately. It would take a positive gain of 50 seats to win control of the upper chamber, but it cannot at this moment be taken for granted that the present trend might not reach to that proportion.

What are the forces which are suddenly blowing up such political storm signals for the Administration? These factors and attiudes, whether valid or not, should be set down as foremost:

1. Many people feel that the Administration has bungled vital phases of the war, that particularly it has not matched its superb foresight and awareness of the Axis menace with competent management, that, for example, having seen what the Axis could do the nation's supply of scarce materials, the Government was deficient in making its preparations.

2. Some are convinced that there has been too much official fumbling in the war-production effort, that the President has been weak in choosing competent men and has weakened those he has chosen by forever keeping on incompetent men. They cite the Baruch report as summing up authoritatively criticism of official management which many have felt without having the facts on which to base such a strong judgment.

3. There are those who have felt that the Government has coddled labor but that the Administration will not likely gain much gratitude from labor now that it is ready to clamp down seriously on wages and prices simultaneously.

4. There are those who have resented the inconveniences of the war and there are those who have resented the failure of the Administration to make the inconveniences greater. Such a protest is directed against opposite things, but it may hit the same Administration majority in Congress.

5. There is criticism because the Administration has not appointed enough industrialists to run the war effort and there is criticism—numerically as strong—that the Administration has virtually turned itself over to its domestic opponents.

6. Not a few believe that censorship has been unnecessarily severe, that the Government is not telling a sufficiently full story about the war and particularly that the Navy has not been telling the complete truth about the extent of merchant sinkings.

7. The country has seen a Federal judgeship tossed into the lap of Boss Hague of New Jersey, another appointment go to the discredited Democratic machine in Missouri; and many people either resent or do not understand why President Roosevelt should attempt—however unsuccessfully—to hand-pick the Governor of New York.

8. There are others who frankly feel that a fourth term is in the making and that the best way of checking either a real movement or the prospect of such a movement in that direction is to have a numercially stronger opposition party in Congress.

It is probable that very few voters really want to see the effectiveness of the President's war administration imperiled by divided party control in Congress. It is agreed that the Republicans cannot gain enough seats to control the Senate. It is probable that very few voters would consider that the accession of Hamilton Fish to the chairmanship of the House Foreign Affairs Committee would symbolize a strengthening of the Government.

A protest vote is frequently a constructive censure and would undoubtedly be a good tonic for the Administration, but it is not yet apparent that the Republican record in the war thus far has earned its title to public confidence that it would do a better job.

Fortunately, Mr. Roosevelt is not making the mistake of asking for a Democratic Congress. He is asking for a Congress pledged by record and by word to support the war effort regardless of party. The choice which is before the country this fall should not be one of partianship, and there is one question which might supersede all others in determining the voter's decision: "Which candidate is asking me to do the most and to sacrifice the most to win the war?"

The Country Speaks: Port of?

Convoy ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

As dusk settles heavily along the dimlit harbor front, black ships follow each other in grim, silent procession out toward the ocean, disappearing with a strange suddenness, as if swallowed by the night. We who walk along the shore pause to gaze at each dark shape, probably deluding ourselves that we can tell from the blurred form what kind of ship it is. "Tanker," we whisper among ourselves. Or "cruiser," or "freighter," or "transport."

A long train of passenger cars, all without lights, squeaks slowly around a sharply curving sidetrack and comes to a stop a short distance from the last in a line of many piers. Torrents of young men, each with a blue dunny bag, each wearing a steel helmet and carrying a rifle, pour down the steps of the cars. They form a line a few feet from the trainside and stand at ease, talking to each other in low tones, waiting for the next command.

There is no cheering. Few are there to watch. The smoking funnels of another big ship show beyond the long shed on the adjoining pier. The men at the trainside are going "from here to there," in Army parlance. They have finished their training and are going away now "to hit the enemy wherever he may be."

A rumble of orders, starting up near the locomotive and descending to the last carload of standing soldiers, swings the whole line of men into a column of squads, four men across, and the line marches route-step into the darkness in the direction of the pier.

There is no word or set of words to describe your inner feelings as you watch this pageant. All of what it means cannot be focused into the momentary thoughts and emotions of one individual. "Men," you have called them. They are boys for the most part. Boys just like those you have known. Boys now in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Merchant Marine.

You can name a dozen, two dozen, who might be in that anonymous group marching toward the pierside, toward the waiting transport. Boys going across the world to take up the most brutal challenge humanity has ever known. Boys in years, perhaps. Men in courage and purpose.

The closely-gated exit from harbor to the open sea is almost as black as night now. Amber and red traffic lights on a tall structure near at hand throw colored pathlike gleams on the black waters.

One last huge ship of the outbound convoy, apparently late for its ocean rendezvous with the other on ahead, catches enough of the glow of the amber and red light, under the fog, to reveal a tall clipper bow, just like that of a tall passenger ship that in other days, in a coat of spotless white, used to ply these same waters.

They cannot be seen, but it requires only a little imagination to people those high decks with men, boys, like those who have just marched to the pierside to await the next outbound convoy.

There must be hundreds, possibly thousands, of them on so large a ship.

A man and a woman who have come down in an automobile, walk along the shore path, keeping abreast of that last big ship, keeping their gaze upon it as if searching, waiting for a sign.

No imagination is required to know that they are "Dad" and "Mother" to one of those thousands of boys, bound across the world.

They follow the ship. The shore path will not take them far. They must stop where it ends, and the ship will go on. No use for them to wave. None on the vanishing ship could possibly see. The message, from ship to shore and back again, can only be a message sent from heart to heart, well understood, though silent.

Now these two parents, symbolic, somehow, of myriads of others everywhere in the nation, are gone from our sight. The darkness has covered them and the ship they follow.

To Change the Subject:

Did You Read Them, Too? ..... ***By Silence Buck Bellows***

"And so the little boys put on their India rubber boots."

I wonder if that means anything to anyone who reads it. For me, it conjures up the Peterkin family, that serious-minded, conscientious, amiable, non-thinking and wholly fascinating menage thought up for the delight of children over half a century ago, and, by great good fortune, preserved in one form or another to delight a few children of succeeding generations.

The Peterkins descended to our family via the old "Young Folks," that excellent children's magazine long since out of print. The house contained some old bound volumes, and between their covers we children came face to face with the inimitable Peterkins.

The Peterkins, you must understand, were anxious to do right. But this was difficult, in a world so much too complex for their mental capacities, which were, we must admit, somewhat undeveloped.

There were the two big boys, Solomon and Agamemnon. There were the two little boys, who seemed to have no other names. There was Mrs. Peterkin, anxious and dignified. There was Mr. Peterkin, who stayed obligingly in the background; and a vague maid somewhere about to minister to their mundane needs. There was the flower of the family, Elizabeth Eliza. And there was, fortunately, the Lady from Philadelphia, who was visiting in the neighborhood. She wasn't a member of the family, but how the Peterkins would have managed without her, I shudder to think.

Take, for instance, their historic drive. They dressed in all their finery—the little boys always wore their India rubber boots when they went abroad in the land—and sought to depart. But no amount of commanding or urging would persuade the horse to go. Someone suggested "whips," and Mrs. Peterkin said she couldn't think of whipping the horse. But it developed that what was meant was a whipped-cream dessert as a coaxer. To the collective Peterkin mind, this seemed a reasonable expedient. So they waited in broadcloth, brocade, and India rubber boots, while the maid prepared the "whips," which took some time. But the perverse equine refused this delicacy, and at last the little boys were dispatched to report matters to the Lady from Philadelphia.

Sometimes she could settle things easily from her armchair. This time she had to come in person to look over so astonishing a situation. But she was equal to the problem. "Why don't you," said that remarkable lady, "untie the horse?"—New horsemen in this machineless age, please take notice.

And who remembers Samantha Allen, otherwise known as "Josiah Allen's wife"? In a day when the "Samantha" books were best sellers, a number of volumes found their way to our shelves. Their humor was directed toward adults. But what child could resist Samantha's homely philosophy and dry wit, her conversations with the village "poetess," Betsey Bobbet, or Josiah's numerous adventures, such as the time he and some dozen of his elderly cronies resolved to serenade their old schoolmate, 'Liab Gansey, recently returned to town? They thought to "endear" themselves to 'Liab, although Samantha warned them that serenading him wouldn't do it. It didn't.

At our house, on a baking day, there sometimes appeared great, fat, soft, sweet, homemade rusk. That may seem quite irrelevant to the subject, but it isn't, as you will see. The rusk—pronounced in the singular, but talked of and eaten in the plural—were sticky on top with a concoction of melted sugar or some sort of syrup, and spicy inside with cinnamon and the-cook-only-knew-what-else. And there was no greater creature comfort for a nine-year-old than to take one of those buns, all warm and sticky and sweet, fresh from the oven, and, on the cool, tree-shaded porch, with "Samantha" open at a favorite page, munch and read and chuckle, chuckle, munch and read.

Not long ago, when I again had the privilege of crossing that threshold, I looked for a volume of "Samaniha" on the shelves. She wasn't there. Old classics, modern best sellers and recent literary triumphs, but no Samantha. But I knew where to look. In most houses there are places where books that are no longer read are stowed away. In such a place I found her.

The familiar green volume was faded and badly worn. How violently we must have read it! The leaves were loose, smudged, brittle, and brown. Two of the pages stuck together. I pried them apart carefully, and there, dried and flattened, was a little piece of rusk. I closed the book quickly. A crumb can be dislodged by a carelessly dropped tear.

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Total of $5,129,000,000 provided from March, 1941, President says, in report to Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's report on Lend-Lease operations submitted to Congress today:

In ever increasing numbers American men are joining battle with the enemy on land, on sea, and in the air, alongside the men of other United Nations. American factories and work shops are furnishing our forces with the weapons and materials they must have. At the same time, under the Lend-Lease program, weapons must be provided in steadily increasing quantities to our Allies so that the fighting power of the United Nations may become an overwhelming force.

During the 18-month period, March, 1941, through August, 1942, the value of goods transferred and services rendered was $5,129,000,000. Goods transferred comprise 79 per cent of this amount and services rendered 21 per cent. In addition, the value of Lend-Lease goods in process at Aug. 31, 1942, was $1,360,000,000.

Thus, the total amount of Lend-Lease aid to the end of August was $6,489,000,000. This compares with $4,497,000,000 as reported in the Fifth Report to Congress, three months ago. Currently, aid is being provided at a rate of approximately $8,000,000,000 per year.

Goods transferred consist of (A), military items such as planes, tanks, guns, and ammunition; (B), industrial materials such as steel, petroleum products and machine tools; and (C) agricultural commodities, including principally foodstuffs. In August, military items comprised about 58 per cent of total transfers, industrial materials 29 per cent, and foodstuffs 13 per cent.

Of the goods transferred, approximately 90 per cent have been exported and the remainder are at docks and warehouses awaiting export.

(Here followed a graphic chart showing the growth of the program.)

The portion of our total production of military items, industrial materials, and agricultural commodities that is transferred to lend-lease countries is determined by the expert military and civilian bodies in charge of the over-all war effort, not by the agencies charged with the immediate supervision of the Lend-Lease program. The most important consideration in this determination is the fact that the Lend-Lease program is an integral part of our over-all war effort. In deciding how much material is to go to United Nations, strategy officials must first determine the needs of the various fronts. The decision must then be made as to how the available material should be distributed in order to do the most harm to the enemy.

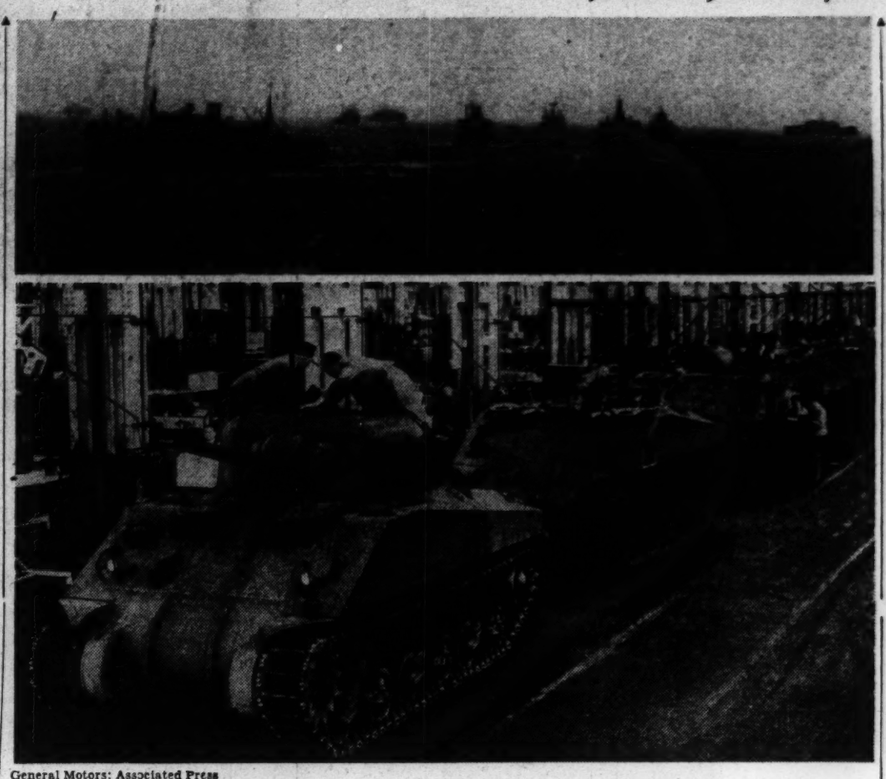
Lend-Lease exports have gone wherever the needs have been greatest. At first, when the Battle of Britain was raging, they went primarily to the United Kingdom. As the war spread to Africa, the Middle East, and Australia, aid was sent to those areas. With the signing of the Russian Protocol last October, aid began to flow to Russia. Aid to China has been limited by the difficulty of transportation, but the development of other means of transportation will relieve this situation. Currently, about 35 per cent of Lend-Lease exports are going to United Kingdom, 35 per cent to U. S. S. R., and 30 per cent to the Middle East, Australia, and other areas.

(At this point was a graphic chart showing the geographical distribution of lend-lease goods).

Services rendered include principally the repair in this country of ships of United Nations, the shipping necessary to carry goods to Lend-Lease countries, new factory and shipyard facilities built in the United States for the production of Lend-Lease goods, supply services performed in the base areas abroad, and the training in this country of United Nations air forces. While the value of services rendered is not as great as the value of goods transferred, services are an important part of the Lend-Lease program and all parts contribute toward fighting the war. Goods cannot be used until they are transported to their destination and the repair of an aircraft carrier may be a service of greater importance than would be the furnishing of an equivalent value of tanks or guns.

In considering total Lend-Lease aid, the complete picture is not obtained without including the value of goods in process. This category represents the value of articles ready to be transferred or articles for use in the assembly of other articles which will shortly be transferred. The figure is not to be confused with the value of goods "on order," but represents completed work for which expenditures have been made.

The figure shown in this report for goods in process represents only the value of goods in process procured from Lend-Lease appropriations to the President. (See Appendix II.) Lend-Lease goods in process procured from Lend-Lease appropriations to the Army and Navy are intermingled with similar goods procured for the Army's and Navy's own use. In the case of tanks, for example, the portion destined for Lend-Lease use is not determined until assignment of the finished articles by the Munitions Assignments Board. Thus, the value of goods in process understates substantially the value of goods ready or shortly to be ready for transfer to lend-lease countries.



General Motors; Associated Press

Along the Atlantic Supply Line Go Vital War Materials

Above, a group of freighters convoyed by the United States Navy makes its way across the enemy-infested Atlantic, carrying essential commodities to one of the United Nations under the lend-lease plan. Below, tanks rolling off the assembly line for Fisher Body.

President's Lend-Lease Letter

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 14

Following is the text of the letter with which President Roosevelt today sent Congress a report on Lend-Lease operations:

I am transmitting to the Congress the sixth quarterly report on operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

As our men move overseas to battle they must and will have sufficient quantities of the best equipment the United States can produce. At the same time we must provide more weapons to the armies of our Allies already in the fighting lines. Britain has been fighting the Nazis for three years, China is in her sixth year of war, and in Russia the war's greatest land front is more than a year old. From the beginning they have carried on without enough guns or tanks or planes. It is through their uphill fight that the war has not been lost. Only by strengthening our Allies and combining their strength with ours can we surely win.

Deliveries of Lend-Lease supplies, which have been growing, will have to grow much larger still. We and the other United Nations need all the weapons that all of us can produce and all the men that all of us can muster. In relation to their available resources Britain and Russia have up to now produced more weapons than we have, and they are continuing to produce to the limit, in spite of the fact that Russia is a battlefield and Britain an offensive base. So far the United States has little more than passed the halfway mark toward maximum possible war production. Not until we have reached the maximum—and can do this only by stripping our civilian economy to the bone—can our fighting men and those of our Allies be assured of the vastly greater quantities of weapons required to turn the tide. Not until then can the United Nations march forward together to certain victory.

Lend-Lease Exports And Cash Purchases

Before the Lend-Lease Act was passed, the British and others of our Allies had let contracts with American manufacturers for the production of planes, tanks, and other munitions of war. These orders, together with the Lend-Lease orders which followed, were largely responsible for the initial expansion of our war production facilities, without which the United States war program would not be as far along as it is today.

Not only has our war production been stimulated by the cash purchases of our Allies, and by Lend-Lease orders, but our own Army and Navy have been immeasurably helped by diversions to them of considerable of the material so financed.

The items called for by the original cash purchase orders of our Allies are still coming off the assembly lines and are being exported side by side with items procured from Lend-Lease funds. Consequently, in considering the amount of weapons and materials obtained from the United States by our Allies, we should consider not only the amount furnished under Lend-Lease but also the amount secured by direct purchase.

From March, 1941, to the end of August, 1942, the value of goods exported under Lend-Lease was $3,525,000,000; in this same period the value of goods, including munitions, raw materials and other supplies, purchased by Lend-Lease countries was approximately $5,800,000,000.

Under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, Lend-Lease aid may be provided to the Governments of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States. The list now includes the British Commonwealth of Nations and 35 other countries:

Argentina, *Belgium, *Bolivia, *Brazil, Chile, *China, *Colombia, *Costa Rica, *Cuba, *Czechoslovakia, *Dominican Republic, *Ecuador, Egypt, *El Salvador, *France (fighting), *Honduras, Guatemala, *Haiti, *Honduras, *Iceland, Iran, Iraq, (Mexico), *Netherlands, *Nicaragua, *Norway, Panama,, *Paraguay, *Peru, *Poland, Turkey, *U. S. S. R., *Uruguay, Venezuela, *Yugoslavia, **British Commonwealth of Nations.

*Indicates countries with which lend-lease agreements have been signed.

**A lend-lease agreement has been signed with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the principles of which have been accepted by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.

Chapter 2

Special Projects

Lend-lease aid to be effective must be delivered. In wartime, deliveries must frequently be made under conditions of great difficulty, in inadequate harbors, without the aid of modern cargo-handling facilities. To facilitate such deliveries a program has been undertaken with lend-lease funds for the construction of various types of small craft, including harbor tugs, coasters and coastal tankers, small light-draft two boats of specialized design, and a large number of small wood barges for use in shallow rivers.

Some of these craft are already in service, others are now going into commission, and most of the remainder will be in service by the summer of the coming year.

In addition, Lend-Lease funds have been used to finance the building and testing of a shallow-draft cargo vessel of novel design, originally known as the "Sea Otter." Experiments on small-sized models of this vessel were not conclusive. Accordingly, it was determined to build a full-sized vessel for further development, and Lend-Lease funds made this possible. Tests on this full-sized ship brought to light defects which called for redesigning. In order that the possibilities of a vessel of this type might be fully explored, the Lend-Lease administration continued its help by financing the construction of a second full-scale model of a modified design, known as the "Seamobile."

The development of this type of ship has been entrusted to a corporation, known as "Cargoes, Incorporated," under the control of a Board of Directors, on which the Navy Department, War Shipping Administration, War Department, War Production Board, and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration are represented. All the stock in this corporation is owned by the Government. Cargoes, Incorporated, has now completed the necessary tests and engineering for a full-scale model of the Seamobile, and bids are being solicited for the construction of the vessel.

Lend-lease funds have also been used to save shipping space and refrigeration capacity by the development of dehydrated food stuffs. Dehydrated foods not only withstand the rigors of wartime transportation but require much less cargo space than is necessary for other foods, as shown by the accompanying chart. Packaging has been improved and progress has been made in selecting foods with a high ratio of nutritive value. The result is that, on the average, a thousand tons of food exported today are the equivalent in food value of nearly 2,000 tons of food exported in the early days of the lend-lease program.

(Here followed a chart showing how dehydratioon of food saves shipping space.)

These various special projects have pointed the way to an important function which Lend-Lease funds can perform. War places a high premium on ingenuity. Within the Lend-Lease Act and with the use of Lend-Lease funds there is ample scope and opportunity for the testing and development of new ideas that may help to win the war.

Chapter 3

Lend-Lease Agreements

Ever since we began giving aid to our Allies, our Allies have been giving aid to us. On Sept. 3, 1942, this informal pooling of resources was made formal in signed agreements with United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Fighting France.

With these agreements, the program of reciprocal aid to our forces enters upon a new phase.

The agreements rest on the simple principle that each participant provide the other with such articles, services, facilities, or information as each may be in a position to supply for the joint prosecution of the war. The rule to be followed in providing mutual aid is that the war production and war resources of each nation should be used by all United Nations' forces in ways which most effectively utilize the available materials, manpower, production facilities, and shipping space.

The agreements signed on Sept. 3 carry forward the application of these principles in certain important ways. They specify, in the first instance, that while each participant retains the right of final decision with reference to its own war production and war resources, decisions as to the most effective use of resources shall, so far as possible, be made in common, pursuant to common plans for winning the war. In the second place, they provide, as to financing the provision of such aid, that the general rule to be applied is that as large a portion as possible of the articles and services which each participant may authorize to be provided to the other shall be in the form of reciprocal aid, so that the need of each for the currency of the other may be reduced to a minimum.

The agreements then go on to specify certain specific types of assistance which are being provided and will increasingly be provided for our armed forces abroad; military equipment, munitions, and military and naval stores; supplies, materials, facilities, and services for the forces, except for the pay and allowance of such forces, administrative expenses, and such local purchases as may be made outside the usual channels. The construction of military projects, tasks, and other capital works will be facilitated under this program of reciprocal aid, both in the territories of the participants in the agreement, and wherever those territories are a more practicable source of supply than the United States or another of the United Nations.

The program of reciprocal Lend-Lease has become a very material and important aspect of our supply problem. It puts the idea of pooling all our resources for war in its most dynamic form. It is more than a gracious and much appreciated gesture of good will. Reciprocal aid represents the most economical use of the war resources of the United Nations. It means that we are husbanding time and transport to use resources where they are. It means, also, of course, that the peoples of Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, already on short rations, are freely sharing what they have with our troops.

Under reciprocal Lend-Lease, General MacArthur's men are receiving munitions, uniforms, food, and shelter from the Australians. Similarly, United States forces are receiving aid from New Zealand. The Fighting French in Equatorial Africa and New Caledonia are furnishing us with materials, facilities, and services. In Great Britain, we are receiving a formidable amount of munitions and supplies. Guns and camps, aircraft and military stores have been turned over to our troops. In July alone, a quarter of a million British workmen were engaged on construction for the American Army.

In the recent reciprocal-aid agreements, the Governments of Australia and New Zealand announce that they regard the principles of the Lend-Lease Agreement with Great Britain, of Feb. 23, 1942, as applicable also to their relations with the United States. They thus become the eleventh and twelfth Governments to adhere to the broad policies contained in the master agreeemnts with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China. Since the fifth report to the Congress on operations under the Act of March 11, 1941, similar agreements have been signed with Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Norway, and Yugoslavia.

The Lend-Lease principle also has been applied to relations between other United Nations. The United Kingdom, for instance, is so supplying military stores to the Soviet Union.

The last Lend-Lease report to Congress set forth a principle for distributing the financial burden of the war among the United Nations in accordance with their ability to contribute to the common pool. The passage of the Lend-Lease Act meant that the dollar sign would not stand in the way of our aid to the other United Nations. The Reciprocal Aid Agreements and the arrangements between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union demonstrate that the Lend-Lease policy is becoming a model for assistance furnished by our allies.

(Appendices to the text included the text of the Lend-Lease Act, correspondence with officials of countries sharing in the program and a financial table which follows.)

Lend-Lease Appropriations And Transfers Authorized

Of the total amount of Lend-Lease aid to date, approximately 90 per cent has been provided from funds appropriated directly to the President for Lend-Lease purposes. The remainder has been provided by the War Department, Navy Department, and Maritime Commission from appropriations made to those agencies which contain provisions earmarking certain maximum amounts which can be used for Lend-Lease.

Detailed information on the maximum amount of Lend-Lease aid which can be provided by existing legislation is given in the following table:

Appropriations to The President

First Lend-Lease Appropriation Act	$7,000,000,000
Second Lend-Lease Appropriation Act	5,985,000,000
Third Lend-Lease Appropriation (fifth supplement)	5,425,000,000
(Total)	$18,410,000,000

Transfers Authorized From Other Appropriation

War Department—third supplemental	$2,000,000,000
War Department—fourth supplemental	4,000,000,000
War Department — fifth supplemental	11,250,000,000
War Department—sixth supplemental	2,220,000,000
War Department — Military Appropriation Act, 1943	12,700,000,000
Navy Department — Naval Approp. Act (ships)	3,900,000,000
Navy Department — Naval Approp. Act (articles)	2,500,000,000
Navy Department—sixth supplemental	18,000,000
Maritime Commission—first supplemental	1,296,650,000
Maritime Commission—fifth suppl. (approp. funds)	1,500,000,000
Maritime Commission—fifth suppl. (contr. auth.)	2,350,000,000
Other departments — third supplemental	800,000,000
(Total)	$44,534,650,000
Maximum amount of aid that can be provided	$62,944,650,000

Latest Evansville Product Makes Brilliant Week-End Debut in Braves' Infield

Young Bobby Detweiler Looks Like Real Hitter

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of all this Cardinal-Dodger confusion comes a refreshing story of local interest. It concerns one Bob Detweiler, a rookie third baseman up from Bob Coleman's Evansville Three-I League club, who has quickly developed into one of the late sensations of this soon-to-close National League season. At the far turn for the Braves in four week-end games with the Pirates and Cubs, young Bob compiled a hot .467 batting average.

Although they realize that great ball players are not made over a week end, both Manager Casey Stengel and President Bob Quinn think very highly of this Coleman product.

Up From Class B

"He broke in here against Pittsburgh on Saturday," said Stengel before yesterday's double-header with the Cubs, "and you never saw a better looking young hitter. Why, Frankie Frisch had three or four double-A men in there against us and Detweiler, just up from class B, looked like a better ball player than any of them. He made Frisch get up off the bench when he hit a ball against the fence for me."

Up in the back of the grandstand Bob Quinn added: "We all know that you can't judge a ball player on three or four games. I want to see young Detweiler a lot more before I'm satisfied that he is ready for a permanent place in big time. But I can tell you this—the boy can hit. He did it in the Three-I League (.346) and he'll do it here. I feel rather sure of that."

Steps Into Pitch

Built about like Nanny Fernandez, although a little heavier, Detweiler steps into a pitch with authority. In rolling up that .467 figure in his first four big league contests, Bobby was not merely benefitting from his speed, beating out infield bounders. He was hitting the ball on the nose, as they say in the dugout. Neither the Pirates nor Cubs could slow him down.

Saturday Detweiler hit a double and two singles. Yesterday he added a double, triple and two more singles, driving in three runs. His two-bagger with the bases full was the most important blow in Tom Early's 11-6 triumph in the Sunday opener with the Bruins. It went to the deep center field fence, as did his triple a short while before. Cool, with good eyes and wrists, he appears unruffled by his first look at big leagues.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox may be mathematically eliminated from the American League pennant race by late this afternoon . . . The Yankees need just one game—one of their own victories or a Boston setback—to clinch the flag . . . However, the Sox can coast in as runners-up . . . Tex Hughson, after two unsuccessful attempts, finally bagged his 19th win . . . It was a seven-hit shut out of the White Sox . . . Johnny Pesky needs just three hits to reach 200 . . . With a .355 average, 32 homers and 132 runs batted in, Ted Williams today seemed a cinch to win all three most coveted offensive crowns . . . If Ted does not get the most valuable player award, Commissioner Landis should investigate.

* * *

Skeeter Newsome has replaced Jim Tabor at third base— and is hitting better than expected . . . Casey Stengel is trying Nanny Fernandez in center field and Tommy Holmes in right . . . Whitey Wietelmann, now working exclusively from the left side, looks like a better hitter than before he left for Louisville in May . . . He batted about .265 in the fast American Association . . . Incidentally, Bob Quinn received a nice letter from the Louisville club, thanking him for letting them have "a fine boy like Wietelmann." . . . Tomorrow is an open date here . . . The Cardinals come to Braves Field on Wednesday.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	95	47	.669	
Brooklyn	94	48	.662	1
New York	79	62	.560	15
Cincinnati	71	70	.504	23½
Pittsburgh	62	75	.453	30½
Chicago	65	79	.451	31
Boston	57	83	.407	37
Philadelphia	38	97	.281	53½

Results Sept. 12
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 2 (called, 11 inns).
St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

Results Sept. 13
Boston 11, Chicago 6.
Chicago 12, Boston 8.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	97	47	.674	
Boston	88	56	.611	9
St. Louis	79	67	.541	19
Cleveland	70	74	.486	27
Detroit	70	75	.483	27½
Chicago	61	77	.442	33
Washington	58	84	.408	38
Philadelphia	52	95	.354	46½

Results Sept. 12
Boston 8, Cleveland 6.
New York 7, Chicago 1.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 5. (11 innings).
Washington 7, St. Louis 6. (12 innings.)

Results Sept. 13
Boston 6, Chicago 1.
Boston 5, Chicago 0.
New York 9, Cleveland 1.
New York 4, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 5, Detroit 2.
Detroit 8, Washington 0.

Family Affair

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Prosser made a family affair of the City Public Courts tennis tournament which ended yesterday.

While their two youngsters watched from the gallery the husband won the men's singles and shared the men's doubles title, and Mrs. Prosser captured the women's singles and shared the women's doubles crowns. The couple then teamed to win the mixed doubles event.

Bierman In New Setting For Career

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Sept. 14 (AP)—Bernie Bierman, known in Iowa for many years as public enemy No. 1, athletically speaking, is finding a strange change in football emotions in the Hawkeye State this fall.

No longer is the stern, quiet Bierman coach of Minnesota football powerhouses which, with the exception of a 1939 upset, annually ground Iowa hopes during Bierman's coaching span at Minnesota. The war has brought Bernie into the heart of the tall corn State's football country as a Lieutenant Colonel and Athletic Director.

At the Navy's Pre-Flight Training School here, on the same terrain where many an Iowa fan longed for the none too frequent opportunities to chide Bierman and his Gophers, the Colonel is developing another typical Bierman football machine from cabets and officers.

Iowan Cheers

And right on the 50-yard line will be those Iowans, cheering, strange as it may seem, a Bierman-coached team.

There'll be, no doubt, plenty of cause to cheer. A glance at the 70-man roster shows a flock of former collegiate and professional stars among the officers and cadets.

In the ranks of the cadets are George Benson, Northwestern fullback; Matt Bolger, Notre Dame, end; Judd Ringer, Minnesota, end; Julius Kern, Kansas, guard, and George Frye, Iowa, center.

The cadet personnel won't be permanent because the pre-flight school recruits will be coming and going throughout the season as they progress in their training.

Officer Squad

More permanent is the officer representation on the squad, and that list includes Mal Kutner, Texas, end; Bob Flora, Michigan, tackle; Fred Gage, Wisconsin; Ted Nemeth, Penn State, and Forrest Jordan, Michigan, guards; George Svendsen, Minnesota and Green Bay Packers, and John Haman, Northwestern and Cleveland Rams, centers.

Officer backfield candidates include Forrest Evashevski, Michigan; Bob Swisher, Northwestern; Al Couppee, Iowa; Jim Langhurst, Ohio State, and George Paskvan, Wisconsin.

That's a right smart list, but Bierman is concerned about getting his men sufficiently organized to meet a tremendous 12-game schedule, including contests with Northwestern, Minnesota, Michigan and Notre Dame on successive Saturdays.

Better Background

"I imagine that any third team I ever had at Minnesota was able to start its first day of practice with a better background of organization than I've been able to give this team," Bierman remarked.

The Seahawks will open their campaign against Kansas Sept. 19. Following the Jayhawk engagement, Bierman's lads will play: Sept. 26, Northwestern at Evanston; Oct. 3, Minnesota at Minneapolis; Oct. 10, Michigan at Ann Arbor; Oct. 17, Notre Dame at South Bend; Oct. 24, St. Mary's Cadets at Iowa City; Oct. 31, Indiana at Bloomington; Nov. 7, Fort Knox at Louisville; Nov. 21, Nebraska at Iowa City; Nov. 28, Ohio State at Columbus; Dec. 5, Missouri at Kansas City; Dec. 12, North Carolina Cadets at Chapel Hill.

Football Forecast

THE BORDER CONFERENCE

DEFENDING CHAMPIONS
Hardin-Simmons
Arizona

NEW COACHES
Gus Miller, West Texas; W. J. Milner, Texas Mines; Maurice Wooden, New Mexico Ags; Willis Barnes, New Mexico; U. Hillman Walker, Arizona State (Tempe).

BEST BACK
J. R. Callahan, Texas Tech

Wide World Features

Pro Elevens Will Welcome Relief From Big Kimbrough

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—It's still a question whether the Army All Star football teams, with three decisions in five games against National Pro League clubs, will be able to hold that edge in the remaining three contests but it is a sure cinch the pros will have had their fill of John Kimbrough.

Virtually out of the sport for two years except for a few games last season, the Texas A & M graduate of 1940 is the September sensation as a member of Maj. Wallace Wade's Western Army All Stars.

Against the Green Bay Packers at Milwaukee yesterday he ran back a kick for 95 yards and a touchdown as his mates went down in defeat, 36 to 21.

Second Time

It was the second time he went that distance in the four games his soldier mates have played and the third time he reached pay dirt from more than 50 yards out.

In yesterday's defeat he also plunged for another six-pointer and set up a third with his pulverizing.

The loss made the Army's record against the pros three wins and two defeats, including the 16-to-0 triumph piled up by Col. Robert Neyland's Eastern forces against the New York Giants Saturday.

The easterners, playing their first game, held the Giants, eastern sectional champions of 1941, to a net gain of 57 yards by rushing while Capt. John Pingel, formerly of Michigan State, took over the offensive duties.

Bears Sunday

The Neyland machine takes on the Brooklyn Dodgers at Baltimore Wednesday night before tackling the Bears from Chicago in another charity contest at Boston Sunday. The Westerners' final contest is with the Giants at Syracuse, N. Y., Saturday night.

While the khaki kickers monopolized the spotlight, four pro elevens opened the league season, with the Chicago Cards downing the Cleveland Rams at Buffalo, 7 to 0, and the Philadelphia Eagles unveiling their new T-formations at the expense of the Pittsburgh Steelers, 24 to 14.

Dudley Shows Well

Bud Schwenk, rookie back from St. Louis' Washington University, was the deciding factor in the Cards' triumph while Tommy Thompson, Eagles' pass-throwing quarterback, completed 12 of 18 aerials for his club. Bill Dudley, last year's All America back at Virginia, gained 155 yards for the Steelers.

In a game that didn't count in the standings, the Bears roughed up the Washington Redskins in the Capital City, 38 to 14. Sammy Baugh and his mates tried 37 passes. Fourteen of them reached their targets for 117 yards, but two were intercepted for Bear touchdowns.

Former Football Stars Reported Lost in Action

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—Two Fairfield men, former prominent college football players who recently were commissioned lieutenants (jg) in the Navy, are missing in action according to telegrams their families received Sunday from the Navy.

They are Lieut. Frank P. Gallagher, 27, center on the 1936 and 1937 Yale football teams and a member of the college All-Star team that played in Chicago in August, 1938, and Lieut. Parker S. Webster, 26, a tackle at Syracuse and captain of the team in 1937.

The latter also was captain of the Central High School, Bridgeport, football team in 1933 and won a place on the All-State eleven that year.

Penn Schedule

HERSHEY, Pa. (AP)—Michigan, Dartmouth, Lafayette and North Carolina will return to the University of Pennsylvania 1943 football schedule. The 1943 Penn schedule (all games at Philadelphia unless otherwise noted): Oct. 2, Michigan; 9, Dartmouth; 16, at Princeton; 23, at Columbia; 30, Lafayette. Nov. 6, Navy; 13, North Carolina; 25, Cornell.

Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

For the first time since the first week of the season, the Dodgers were out of the National League lead today, and, as the St. Louis Cardinals took command, the New York Yankees were on the verge of clinching the American League flag.

For, while the Cards were moving a game in front in the senior circuit by splitting a Sunday double-header with the Phillies while the Brooklyns were dropping two to the Cincinnati Reds, the Yanks advanced within one game of their sixth American League crown in seven years by crushing Cleveland twice.

If the Yanks win today's start against the Indians, the party will be over. Even if they lose all their remaining games after that, it would be mathematically impossible for the Boston Red Sox to catch them.

Here is how the junior circuit chase looks at the moment:

Club	Won	Lost	Games Behind	Games to Play
New York	97	47		10
Boston	88	56	9	•9

Thus, if the Yanks win today and lose their remaining games, they would wind up with a 98 won, 56 lost record for the season, while the best Boston can do is 97-56. Of course, no one is saying that the Yanks will drop the rest.

Over in the National League, it was still anyone's pennant to take, and things were shaping up for a quarrel between the Bums and the Cards right down to the wire. Here is the way they were running, noses apart:

Club	W	L	Games Behind	Games to Play
St. Louis	95	47	—	12
Brooklyn	94	48	1	12

Remaining schedule: Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 17, Pittsburgh; 18, 19, 20 (2), Philadelphia; 22, New York; 23, Philadelphia 24, 25, Boston; 26, 27, at Philadelphia.

St. Louis—Sept. 14-15, at Philadelphia; 16, 17 at Boston; 19, 20 at Chicago, 21, 22 Pittsburgh; 23, 24, Cincinnati; 26, 27, Chicago.

Dallas to Drop Pro Hockey For The '42 Season

DALLAS (AP)—Dallas will make no attempt to continue professional ice hockey this winter, said Clarence E. Linz, President of the local club in the American Association.

It has been reported unofficially that Fort Worth also would abandon hockey if Dallas decided to drop the sport, because of inability to obtain players from Canada.

The coming season would have been the second for both Fort Worth and Dallas.

Other teams in the American Hockey Association are Tulsa, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul and St. Louis.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 13
By the Associated Press

International League (Semifinal Playoffs)
Jersey City 3, Newark 0 (Newark leading, 2 to 1).
Syracuse 6, Montreal 0 (Syracuse leading, 1 to 0).
American Association (Semifinal Playoffs)
Columbus 2, Kansas City 1 (each club won two).
Toledo 5, Milwaukee 3 (each club won two).
Pacific Coast League
Seattle 3-4, Sacramento 1-2.
Los Angeles 7-6, Hollywood 3-1.
San Diego 9-4, Portland 5-2.
Oakland 6-6, San Francisco 1-1.
Southern Association (Semifinal Playoffs)
Nashville 3, Birmingham 0 (Birmingham eliminated).
Little Rock 3, New Orleans 1 (10 innings) (Little Rock leading, 2 to 1).
Eastern League (Semifinal Playoffs)
Binghamton 2, Albany 1 (each club won two).
(Scranton won other semifinal round, eliminating Wilkes-Barre Saturday.)
Texas League (Semifinal Playoffs)
Fort Worth 2, Shreveport 1 (each club won two).
Beaumont 12, San Antonio 3 (Beaumont leading, 3 to 2).

Negro World Series

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Kansas City's Monarchs went on to their third-straight victory in the Negro World series yesterday with a 9-to-3 triumph over ahe Homestead Grays. The contest attracted 20,000 spectators to Yankee Stadium. Satchel Paige hurled the first three innings for the Monarchs.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Schedule Seems Unimportant

The shrinking clientele of the Brooklyn fan club is clinging to the schedule—seven games with the eighth place Phils—as the one remaining hope for a Dodger victory in this hair-raising National League pennant race. But to those who sat through those two Cardinal wins at Ebbets Field over the week end, the situation seems to have reached the stage where the schedule is of minor importance.

Leo Durocher, apparently, has stumbled to the point where he can lose as easily to tailenders as to outfits in the first division.

"And don't forget," said one National League official. "The Cards play four with the Cubs at the end of the season; and right now the Cubs are easier to beat than the Phils."

Blame MacPhail

Another tip on the jittery situation at Ebbets Field is the fact that the Dodgers are frantically looking around for alibis. For instance, Durocher's men are telling home town baseball writers that Larry MacPhail's undiplomatic and untimely cracks to the press about the team are chiefly responsible for the collapse. The umpires, too, are being blamed. There was that crucial decision Al Barlick called against the Dodgers in the Saturday loss to St. Louis, which got Chuck Dressen, then Durocher tossed out of the game.

Durocher is also crying that the rest of the league is ganging up on him, an angle which is giving the boys in rival dugouts a laugh. They are thinking back to those early Dodger tactics. Leo likes to tell how, the other day, Jimmy Wilson had Bill Lee pitching batting practice for the Cubs, Lon Warneke starting and Claude Passeau in the bull pen. As it turned out, Lon didn't need any help.

Batting Slump

One of the MacPhail statements which has the Brooks riled follows: "I warned this ball club when it was 8½ games in front that it couldn't win the pennant unless it played better ball, and the way it is going now I doubt if it will win." (Said just before the last Cardinal series.)

However, the real trouble with the Dodgers surrounds a wholesale batting slump. Fellows like Medwick, Herman and Vaughan—men who have been good hitters over a period of years—no longer are getting good wood on the ball. They seem unable to stand up there and out-slug their opponents, as they did all last year and in the first half of the current campaign. The whole club looks tired—beaten before the first pitch. What the cause may be is now open for nationwide debate.

Succeeded Once

Durocher's charges have not played championship ball since the first week in August. On Aug 4 their lead was 10 full games and as late as Aug. 15 it was a solid nine. During the past six weeks the Brooks have tried six times to cool the western challengers and succeeded just onoce.

You have to look at the other side of the story, of course, and realize that the uncommonly rapid pace of the Cardinals should get most of the credit for the closeness of the scramble. After that fast break in the first half, the Dodgers ordinarily would walk into the World Series with a .500 second half. But not this year. At least, not without one of the best tussles of the decade.

In his own defense Billy Southworth says: "We should be in the best spot. We're in good shape physically, with a couple of minor exceptions, and we figure the pressure is on the Dodgers—not on us. We've beaten every club in the league more than they've beaten us, including Brooklyn. The schedule from now on shouldn't be important. Cooper's comeback from that forced layoff after the All-Star Game has been the big factor in our drive. Mort is a great pitcher."

Eastern Army Line-up Seen Set for Game

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Col. Robert Neyland, the Tennessee engineer and football coach, thinks he has done such a good construction job on the Eastern Army All-Stars there will be little, if any, remodeling done for the team's remaining games.

And Steve Owen, stout and silent coach of the New York Giants, agrees with the Colonel.

"That probably is the greatest All-Star football team ever assembled anywhere," Owen said in the dressing room after his club had been battered and bruised for 60 full minutes in absorbing a 16-to-0 defeat.

Wonderful Game

"It ought to be a wonderful game when the soldiers meet the Chicago Bears at Boston next Sunday. Their defensive game surprised me. In fact, it took me almost the first half to get over my surprise."

The soldiers held the Giants, eastern division champions of last year, to a net gain of 57 yards by rushing Saturday while such soldier heroes as Capt. John Pingel, formerly of Michigan State; Corp. Norm Standlee, formerly of Stanford, and Pvt. Jack Wilson, once of Baylor, piled up 16 downs.

Colonel Neyland, whom no one has ever caught in an overstatement in anything regarding football, said he was delighted "with the team's spirit and snap" and that "the boys really played better than I expected."

No Changes

He said he would make no lineup changes for the tussle Wednesday night with the Brooklyn Dodgers at Baltimore. His former star Tennessee back, Corp. George Cafego, suffered a bruised right leg but likely will oppose the Dodgers, with whom he played in the National League last season.

Wednesday's Baltimore game will be entirely for the benefit of the Army Relief, in contrast to the contest here where half of the receipts went to the Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund.

Out-of-Town Football Travel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has called upon colleges and high schools and professional football clubs to discourage out-of-town attendance at sports events.

Joseph B. Eastman, OPT Director, said that drastic curtailment in travel to football games and other sports events was necessary to conserve transportation facilities.

Eastman added that he was asking colleges and universities to transfer games to centers of population where as many people as possible will have an opportunity to attend the games without traveling." Eastman also said he would ask school authorities to help curtail travel through their control over the distribution of tickets to games.

No Special Train

No special train or bus service, including charter bus service, will be permitted to football games or other sports events, Eastman announced. He also directed that "steps be taken by my office to prevent the overcrowding of regular trains serving areas in which such events are to be held."

Remarking that he was "not unmindful of the benefits derived from college football and other types of sports events," Eastman said it was desirable that these activities should be continued.

"Through the co-operation of the public in refraining from travel, we hope to assure conditions which will make possible the continuance of sports events without depriving those who must travel of essential transportation systems," he said.

Local Transportation

He added that attendance at games was not objectionable when travel can be accommodated by local transportation systems, especially those using steel rails rather than rubber tires. Travel by private automobile from any distance, however, should "be avoided because of the need for saving rubber."

"Passenger travel on public carriers in some sections of the country has increased 100 per cent over a year ago, and there is no section where the increase is less than 33⅓ per cent," Mr. Eastman said. "Week-end congestion on both trains and busses is a serious problem in all parts of the country."

Mungo Out for Season

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 —Van Lingle Mungo, brought up from the minors recently to aid a wobbly New York Giant pitching staff, is through for the season. Mungo, formerly with Brooklyn before being sent to Minneapolis of the American Association, twisted a knee Friday.

Sports Around the Hub

Boston Fans Have Great Game

When Col. Bob Neyland's Eastern Army football team so completely mastered the professional Giants from New York, Saturday afternoon, 16 to 0, all football experts exclaimed in unison, "that game between the Army and Bears in Boston should be the game of the season." All told, the Army elevens, East and West, have looked pretty good. Maj. Wallace Wade has won two and lost two with the western contingent and his big fullback, John Kimbrough, is the talk of the football world.

In New York Saturday it was not so much that the eastern eleven defeated the Giants as it was the manner in which they did so. With only one more game ahead for the easterners, against Brooklyn Wednesday, the soldiers should come to Boston ready to give the Chicago Bears, professional champions, the game of their lives.

That victory of Colonel Neyland's team Saturday created a fresh stir in the local ticket sale and while a sell-out is still uncertain, this week may bring about renewed activity through the grated box offices.

Local college football picks up momentum this week for there are only two weeks left before the opening games for Harvard, Boston University and Tufts. The coaches are still experimenting with line-ups involving new men, changing positions of veterans, and generally arranging for the best starting line-up available. The North Carolina Pre-Flight Naval Cadets who play Harvard here a week from Saturday, opened their season last Saturday defeating Catawba College, 13 to 2, and while the score is not impressive, the experience of a game played will not make it any easier for Dick Harlow's eleven.

* * *

The Boston Mets team won the New England sectional tennis championship yesterday from the Connecticut team in the final at Exeter, N. H., 5-0 . . . John Ferran and Ernie Doherty of Woburn took the Tedesco four-ball honors yesterday, defeating Herb Hansbury and Paul Hook of United Shoe, 3 and 1.

* * *

Out at Charles River, yesterday, Charley Beatty, chairman of the club golf committee, and Gerry Reed of Brae Burn, won the final of the club's 13th annual invitation four-ball tournament, beating George Sexton of Charles River and Bob Brady of Furnace Brook, 5 and 4.

* * *

Lennie Merullo, former East Boston boy now playing shortstop for the Chicago Cubs, failed to gain special mention at Braves Field for any great deed yesterday, but he did set the league record of four errors in one inning. Perhaps the knowledge that he had become a new father had something to do with it.

Edward Luxemburg is a Pony League umpire at 21. But that isn't so remarkable, either. This is his third year in the profession.

No Shortage Here

Wide World

Pigskins Piled High

CHICAGO, Ill.—To see Miss Marge Biggott standing in a heap of footballs here, it is apparent that there is no immediate shortage of footballs for the college and service teams. These were recently turned out in the Wilson plant here.

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Business and Industry

Bureau Urges $22 Billion Rise in Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK.—If inflation is eventually to be avoided, new taxes of at least $22,000,000,000 will have to be raised by the Treasury, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research in a report, 15 months in preparation, covering the over-all problems of war financing.

The present proposals of Congress and the Treasury contemplate raising only about one third of this sum.

U. S. Needs Billions

"The Government will have to find $75,000,000,000 with which to pay war bills before next July, and at least $40,000,000,000 should be raised by taxes," the report declares, "because not more than $35,000,000,000 can safely be borrowed without inviting the possibility of a serious rise in the cost of living and a general 'puncturing' of present established price ceilings."

One section of the report analyzes personal incomes, and estimates that in fiscal year 1943, a total of $109,000,000,000 will be paid to consumers in wages, salaries, interest and dividends.

"Of this sum $18,000,000,000 will be received by those having incomes of over $10,000 and the same total, $18,000,000,000 is received by income-earners of $1,750 and less. The balance of $73,000,000,000 will be received by income-earners between $1,750 and $10,000.

"Those earning over $10,000 are already so heavily taxed that even if the government confiscated all income over $10,000 not now being taxed, not enough could be raised to pay the nation's war bills for much more than one month.

"On the other hand, little can be taken in taxation from the $18,000,000,000 of personal income going to those earning $1,750 or less.

"Accordingly," the report points out, "there is no escaping the fact that it is from the large group earning $73,000,000,000 in 1943—income-earners between $1,750 and $10,000 a year—that the major portion of new taxes will have to be raised, if they are to be raised.

Must Raise Taxes

"To be on the safe side total federal tax exemptions," the report submits, "should be no less than $40,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1943, whereas new taxes at present under consideration in Congress seem unlikely to bring the total to more than $25,000,000,000. If this $15,000,000,000 gap is closed by taxation, the danger of a general breakdown of the wartime price-control system will be considerably reduced."

The report was prepared by Professor W. L. Crum of Harvard University, Dr. John F. Fennelly of Glore Forgan and Company, and Professer Lawrence H. Seltzer of Wayne University. The investigation was largely financed by a special grant of funds by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the Conference on Research in Fiscal Policy.

Bank Reserve Requirements Again Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—With Government war orders draining funds from the New York and Chicago financial centers to other parts of the country, the Federal Reserve Board announced a further reduction in reserve requirements for member banks in those cities, from 24 to 22 per cent, effective tomorrow.

The board several weeks ago reduced the reserve requirements in those cities from 26 to 24 per cent, explaining that the action was taken to release more of the bank deposits there for loans or other uses. The action was unaccompanied by an explanation but it was assumed that the purpose was the same. The announcement said:

"The Board of Governors have announced a reduction from 24 to 22 per cent in reserve requirements for net demand deposits at central reserve city member banks in New York and Chicago. The reduction will become effective as of the opening of business on Sept. 14, 1942."

The board last September raised reserve requirements generally to reduce from approximately $5,200,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 the amount of idle funds in banks available for loans or investments, taking the action as a step to prevent credit inflation. At that time the New York and Chicago reserve requirements were increased from 22¾ to 26 per cent, the maximum permitted by law.

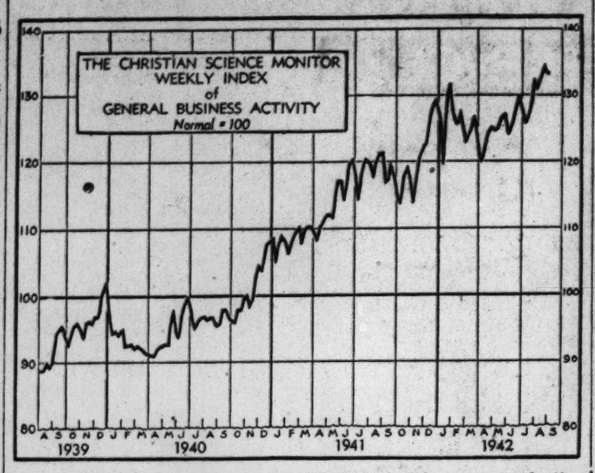
Output of Steel Plates For Ships Hits Record

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14 (AP)—World record production of steel plates for ships—more than enough for 35 new Liberty cargo vessels—was achieved last month at Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's Irvin works, a plant that never rolled a plate until it was converted from steel sheet production less than five months ago.

The record was disclosed today during an inspection visit to the plant by Colonel Willard F. Rockwell, director of production of the Maritime Commission.

The plant was converted in 37 days through the use of "bits and pieces" brought from numerous plants and rebuilt and installed on the new plant line. A steam-driven shear of the last century and an out-moded roller-leveler were reconditioned and coupled into a modern electric-driven finishing line.

Further Moderate Decline Recorded by Monitor Index



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity eased during the first week of September, extending the previous week's decline moderately. From 133.8 for the week ended Aug. 29, the index dropped off to 133.2 (prel.) for the week ended Sept. 5. This compared with 116.9 for the week ended Sept. 6, last year.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings accounted entirely for the loss. Although the week's total was slightly higher than the previous week, the increase was considerably less than customary for this season of the year.

Bank debits outside New York City and electric power production registered moderate gains. The upturn in debits topped expectations for a first-of-the-month bulge. Power output reached a level just under the record high of two weeks' earlier, but while the gain was more than seasonal the adjusted figure recovered only a small portion of the previous loss. The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept. 5* '42	Aug. 29 '42	Sept. 6 '41
Combined index	133.2	133.8	116.9
Bk debits outside NYC	148.3	147.0	118.6
Elec power production	120.6	120.3	113.6
Misc carloadings	130.6	134.0	118.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week showed a little more action and a little more volume, but it didn't get anywhere, merely going up on Tuesday and then down again the rest of the week. However, it is getting to be of less and less meaning to talk about the market in general; the market is very selective.

Tuesday's rally was led by the rails, including Erie, which made another 1942 high. With the rails the steels went up, also Telephone and Western Union. Several rail liens also made new '42 highs, including issues of Frisco, Seaboard, MOP, and Western Pacifis. In the subsequent decline, oils were conspicuous as gas rationing will hit their business and force an expensive shift in refining ratios. The meat shares also were soft again, caught between rising livestock prices and the ceiling on finished meats. On the other hand the traction stocks were strong, as the Baruch report indicated that people to an increasing extent will have to travel in public conveyanee, and new ODT regulation of the use of rubber by taxicabs and busses may benefit the long-starved streetcar companies.

Tax Outlook

The course of the tax discussions in the Senate Finance Committee was taken as favorable to corporations. It begins to look as though an 80 per cent net tax on excess profits after post-war credits will be about the tops for this year, and some people in the Street are beginning to hope—even the Street is always temperamently bullish—that perhaps this may prove to be tops—i. e., that corporation tax rates will no longer continue to be staggered upward year by year. Senate Finance is paying considerably more attention to personal than to corporate income taxes.

Even at that the increase in the normal-tax-and-surtax to 55 per cent will be hard on many corporations, particularly the utilities.

The final acceptance by the utility holding companies of the futility of fighting the SEC's "death sentence" determination means that an active market may soon develop in the preferred and common issues of many systems, but the taxes will make disintegration of some systems virtually impossible. Comonwealth & Southern, for instance, reported about $12,000,000 last year on the preferred stock but only about $2,000,000 this year after the currently scheduled taxes.

Chief consequence in the commodity markets of the President's anti-inflation speech was a run-up in the grains. Reasoning was that if a ceiling is to be put on farm prices, flour will go with it, perhaps somewhere round parity, and since the grains are selling at only between 80 and 90 per cent of parity this reasoning is bullish for them.

Parity floors are not very sensible arrangements. They are based on pre-World War I conditions. A parity floor under livestock is practically meaningless as prices are already well above parity, and the economic justification of a floor is to stimulate production, which is badly needed in the case of livestock. On the other hand a parity price for grains would be a considerable increase over present prices for corn and wheat, of which the country has a great surplus; and would further distort the hog-corn, the beef-grain, and the dairy feed ratio.

Cotton Yield Record

Government estimate of 14,030,000 bales of cotton this year was well above trade estimates and, on a 25,000,000-acre harvest means the highest yield on record, 289 pounds to the acre. The best sugar crop of over 10,000,000 tons will make an estimated 2,080,000 tons sugar-equivalent, which is 200,000 tons over the record.

The eastern cane sugar refiners are busy with Washington conferences on the concentration of their industry and the arrangements for "tolling" sugar through the "nuclear" plants with existing brand names. With a number of industrial alcohol plants on the Atlantic seaboard down for lack of raw materials, there is a move to ask the Navy for some convoys to bring blackstrap molasses up from Cuba. If it isn't brought up the Cubans won't know where to put it. The last time they ran it into ditches under similar circumstances there was trouble of several kinds.

The Baruch-Compton-Conant rubber report stole the headlines from the anti-inflation program. Some people here say that between the lines there is trouble for Jesse Jones because Rubber Reserve, RFC filial, was shown up as not too bright in handling the technical side of the synthetic rubber program.

The farm bloc people's criticism that the Committee didn't give them enough alcohol-rubber recommendations gets the New York comment "those fellows are never satisfied." A guess made to this correspondent is that the alcohol-to-butadiene plants will be ready before the petroleum-to-butadiene (except for the quick butadiene program). That would be Union Carbide's doing and Union Carbide has been extremely reticent about its large part in the program. It has sawed wood, said nothing, and defied all the rules of advanced and streamlined public relations. And because of this or in spite of it nobody has said a word against Carbide in all the recent discussion.

The $3,000,000,000 Treasury offering of notes and certificates was the biggest since World War I. This is getting to be no news at all. The rise in short-term rates is indicated by the fact that a short-term offering of comparable maturity a year and a half ago carried a ¾ per cent coupon and this one carried a 1¼ per cent coupon and sells only a few cents over par. The offerings are chiefly for banks ("inflationary") but next month's offering, probably of bonds, will probably be for insurance companies and trustees ("deflationary").

Although New York City excess reserves were drawn down only $45,000,000, they dropped to $220,000,000, and this is considered so low that probably in a few weeks the Federal Reserve Board authorities, who must feel nowadays about as useful as a stockbroker, will feel that in order to stay at all within the historically interesting but contemporarily meaningless rules in which they operate, they will have to reduce "reserve requirements" another notch. This time perhaps they will notch it down for central reserve cities (Chicago and New York) to 22 per cent. It makes little difference. The only important result will be to keep face for the rules. Unlike the days when an army in the field, like the Spaniards in Antwerp, had to be paid in gold or else—it doesn't make any difference to military operations whether the niceties of the gold standard are obeyed or disobeyed. The people who think the gold standard is important have, themselves, in a military sense, ceased to be important.

Plans Utility Purchase

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Bellows Falls Hydro Electric Corporation has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a proposal to purchase all physical properties and franchises of the Olcott Falls Company for $200,000 in cash. The purchase would cover the Wilder Power Development at Hartford, Vt., and Lebanon, N. H., on the Connecticut River.

Forced Savings With Two-Year Tax Bill Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—A program linking compulsory savings with the enactment of a two-year revenue bill that would yield the Treasury's full goal of $8,700,000,000 annually in new taxes was advanced by Senator Harry Byrd (D-Va) today as the Senate Finance Committee neared the end of its job of rewriting the House tax bill.

Expressing dissatisfaction with both the terms and the yield of the pending measure, Senator Byrd told reporters he thought the committee ought yet to adopt a sales levy and change other rate schedules to create a tax structure that would last at least two years and produce upwards of $26,000,000,000 in direct annual revenue.

Urges Forced Bond Buying

When that was done, he said, legislation should be enacted to compel the public to buy Government bonds in order to provide the financing needed to keep the war program running at full blast.

"We are going to have a $50,000,000,000 deficit this year and unless we have compulsory savings which will channel the money into the Treasury, I don't see how we are going to finance it," he told reporters.

The committee already has voted to amend the bill to direct a joint congressional study of compulsory savings plans.

The Virginia senator pointed out that as the revenue bill now stands, the Treasury has estimated it will yield only $7,100,000,000 in direct new taxes, which is $830,000,000 more than the House-approved total but still $1,600,000,000 short of Treasury requests.

Senator Byrd said that if this total stood, a new tax bill would have to be written in January.

"That's the worst thing that could happen," he declared. "We ought to settle the tax questions now for two years so that taxpayers could know what to expect during the war period."

War Contract Question

While Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) said all of the rate schedules thus far adopted were open to revision, he directed the committee's primary attention today to the question of amending or repealing the present law permitting the Army and Navy to renegotiate war contracts to scale down profits.

Senator George has favored an over-all limitation on the profits any company might obtain from government business during the war.

Committee members said the method of applying the profit limitation remained to be worked out. If the 5 per cent figure were adopted, it might be applied to provide for a net 5 per cent return on the business done with the Government, or the limitation might be placed on the investment return, they said.

The committee on Saturday approved a House increase in cigarette taxes from the present rate of $3.25 to $3.50 per thousand and boosted the annual tax on gaming devices such as slot machines from $50 to $100. Little revenue was involved in the latter action.

Seeking to make income tax treatment uniform, the committee voted to permit citizens of Alabama, Arizona, California, Illinois, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina and Michigan to deduct from their net income, for tax purposes, the amounts paid in state sales taxes. The wording of state laws had caused the Treasury to deny such deductions to taxpayers in those states while granting it to others.

The committee voted to allow firms constructing war plants to take amortization credits currently. It revised the victory tax to permit credits to be taken for debts incurred up to Sept. 1, 1942, instead of only those contracted before Jan. 1, 1942.

FHA Housing Drops Sharply in August

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration reported that construction of new houses under the FHA program during August dropped to less than half the number a year ago as a result of material shortages and the elimination of non-essential construction.

New houses started during August totaled 11,064, compared with 11,573 begun during July and 22,356 in August, 1941. Applications for mortgage insurance on new one to four-family houses during August numbered 13,408. This compared with 13,026 applications in July and 24,122 in August of last year.

The FHA insured 32,297 title I loans (for remodeling or repairing existing structures) amounting to $11,326,182 during August. In the same month last year it insured 48,003 loans totaling $19,496,265 under title I.

Committee to Administer Astor's Business Affairs

NEW YORK (AP)—Vincent Astor announced that his business affairs would be administered by a committee during his service in the Navy as a commander.

Mr. Astor's office said that Eliot Cross, chairman of the board of Webb and Knapp, Inc., would be in charge of real estate; Charles F. Bomer of the Astor office, in charge in financial affairs and Roland L. Redmond of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, in charge of legal matters.

Mr. Astor has large real estate holdings in New York City.

Expert Holds Federal Silver Policy 'Stupid, Intolerable'

By Herbert Bratter

Former Commerce and Treasury Department Silver Expert

WASHINGTON, September 14—Hitler does not like our aircraft production, Hirohito deplores our amphibians. Mussolini avoids our tanks. But all three must be enthusiastic admirers of the United States silver policy, for that policy is of material aid to the Axis.

Not yet has the nation come to realize the full gravity and peril of this war. "Politics" is still an acceptable excuse for scuttling the war effort on the production front. Not always so, fortunately; but even one conspicuous case of such sabotage is one too many. Such is the case of silver.

The silver sabotage has become a scandal. It is not a matter of government ignorance. It is not mere unenlightened selfishness on the part of paltry "silver interests." Rather it is a case of an informed government having entered into a "Munich" truce with those private interests on a matter of very real bearing on the war's success.

Who Are at Fault

Those at fault include the few but powerful silver spokesmen in Congress, the executive branch of the government not excluding the White House, and the apathetic general public. Only the (natural) scientists who have be nadvising the WPB, the latter's Conservation Bureau, and a few others stand out in contrast for their efforts to remedy the situation. Recently these have been joined by an organized group of jewelers and silversmiths, whose interests, however, are no less selfish than those of the silver mining bloc on its side.

The essential facts about the war and our silver are briefly stated:

1. This is a "metal war," the metals we need are extremely scarce, we are cut off from foreign sources, scrap collection is inadequate, substitutes are being anxiously sought. Without more metals, the war cannot be won, but can be lost.

2. Silver, long regarded as only a "precious" metal, has been demonstrated to be an efficient substitute for such scarce materials as tin, tungsten, copper, bismuth, nickel, aluminum, and stainless steel in certain important war uses. The WPB has officially taken cognizance of this. Often a small quantity of silver can displace a much larger amount of these cheaper but now scarce metals. Our national hoard of silver, all bought and paid for, is a stockpile awaiting war use.

3. The government holds, in the Treasury, thousands of tons of silver, for which we have no monetary need at all. Most of this silver was acquired under the silver purchase program dating from 1933. It was bought fresh from our own and foreign mines, as well as from foreign stocks of surplus melted coin. We never needed it. We have had no need for it, until the war unexpectedly gave it value. That silver purchase program is still the law of the land, and so long as it remains the law, not one single ounce of Treasury silver may be sold or used for industrial consumption.

Artificial Silver Shortage

4. Oustide of Treasury silver, the quantity available from new mine production here and abroad is entirely inadequate for the actual industrial demand. Only the United States Treasury has enough silver to meet that demand. But, for the Treasury to sell silver would require amending or repealing the silver legislation. That step the silver-mining interests oppose, becauseconcealed in the law in an economically indefensible subsidy to silver mining companies. Since the alegiance of those who run the silver mining companies is first to their stockholders, the silver subsidy is defended by the silver senators. Newly-mined domestic silver brings to its producers the high return of 71 cents an ounce, and thousands of tons of former Chinese, British, Indian, Mexican and other silver are kept out of war use and tarnish in the Treasury's vaults.

Because of the artificial shortage, which stimulated speculation in silver by Mexicans, the WPB and OPA have issued a whole string of orders and policy announcements in recent weeks, to control imports and raise the price of imported silver. That price has been raised from 35⅝c to 45c an ounce, to stimulate foreign mine production, while we sit on our Treasury hoard!

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who for years played along 100 per cent with the silver blocs in Congress, on the theory that it was politically necessary and wise to bribe them, early in 1942 became an outspoken advocate of repealing the silver subsidy and letting war industry get the silver it needed. He then publicly commented on the variety and importance of those industrial needs.

Then the silver senators called Mr. Morgenthau on the carpet. They had a big secret meeting. There the Secretary promptly capitulated. He publicly announced he had entered a "truce" with the silver senators, and would not again seek the silver laws' repeal.

Catering to Silver Bloc

Latterly the Treasury has done the silver bloc a further service. It issued to the country a press story, which has been widely reprinted, saying that all of the Treasury's "free" silver was being lend-leased for use in war plants. Newspapers published this story as if it were a new Treasury policy. The public was led to a similar conclusion.

How misleading the Treasury's statement was is illustrated by the caption which so informed a paper as the Wall Street Journal Aug. 31 gave to the story: Industry Is Now Using Treasury's Entire Stock of Non-Monetary Silver.

Few newspaper readers understood what the Treasury meant by "free" silver, and few knew the pertinent facts.

What are the facts about what has been done industrially with Treasury silver to date? In round tons they are there:

	(tons)
The U. S. Monetary stock of silver totals	113,000
Of Which the Treasury holds	99,000
The latter figure consists of:	
Security against "silver certificates"	52,000
"Free" silver	47,000
Made available for use by Defense Plant Corp.	47,000
Likely to be used by the DPC in the new magnesium and aluminum plants	15,000

At WPB's earnest request, it was arranged several months ago to make available the Treasury's free silver for use in place of copper in the form of "busbars" in the power plants of new aluminum and magnesium plants, provided that same silver is returned to the Treasury after the war. The Treasury agreed to lend the silver, which will not be damaged or consumed by the use mentioned.

Neglect in Using Silver

Now it is reported that the new magnesium and aluminum plants probably will not use more than 15,000 tons of silver as busbars, as compared with the Treasury's 47,000 tons of free silver when the deal was signed. Thus, it now appears, only about 15,000 tons of Treasury silver will find a war use under existing arrangements. And even in this, the progress is slow.

Although the Treasury's busbar agreement with the Defense Plant Corporation was signed on May 6, by August 31 only 4,000 tons of Treasury silver had been turned over to the DPC. This small amount does not indicate that anyone has been negligent, but merely that new aluminum and magnesium plants for which 40,000 tons and more of silver were earmarked, probably will not need all that silver. Meanwhile, the metal is kept away from other industrial users.

The important point to note here is that as late as September, 1942, two and one-half years after the fall of France, nothing has been done to make any Treasury silver available for such WPB-recommended consumptive uses as in substitution for tin, antimony, nickel and other metals in:—solder; electrical contacts, connections, coils and antennae; engine bearings; and corrosion resistant surfaces on other metals; silvering of mirrors and reflectors; military photography; dentistry; etc.

That the consumptive industrial uses for silver recommended by the National Academy of Sciences, the Silver Producers' Research Project, the WPB and others are real and not just theoretical may be seen by examining what is already being done with the limited amounts of silver available.

Substitute for Tin

The General Electric Company, for example, reports that "the use of silver is saving huge quanties of tin at General Electric. . . . Savings of more than 50 per cent in normal requirements of tin are being effected. . . .

"Substitutions of silver for copper are being made in brazing alloys. . . . Brazing also, chiefly, because of the silver present, is often quicker, more reliable and economical."

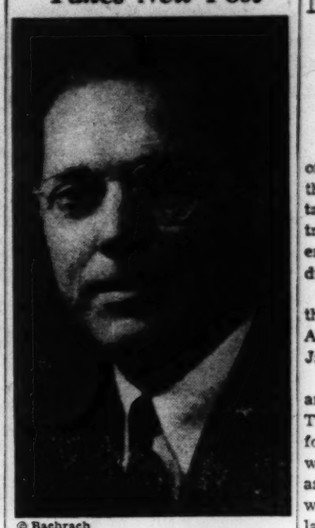
The use of silvered glass in place of highly polished aluminum reflectors in street lights is another G-E development, silver possessing the highest optical reflectivity of all metals.

From New York the WPB, reports that, in the chemical industry, silver is being used instead of stainless steel and copper, and that the aircraft industry now uses silver in radiators, coolers, aircraft engine bearings and rings for rods. "Other uses are in gunfire control systems and recoil mechanisms for guns. [But] the sale of Treasury stocks to . . . manufacturers . . . is forbidden," WPB sadly adds.

Another WPB report on the relative scarcity of certain materials includes silver as "essential to the war industries," with the special comment that "the metal is commercially scarce, though large stocks exist in this country."

Surely this is a subject which calls for prompt action by our government, without pussyfooting or paying of further tribute to silver-mining interests. That the government should be compelled by statute to build up our so-called monetary stock of silver, as it now is, and prohibited from making available to industry for consumption the silver we already hold is worse than ridiculous. It is, for a nation at war, stupid and intolerable. The silver purchase acts of 1934 and 1939 should be repealed, and the Treasury should be directed to sell all its silver holdings.

Takes New Post



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Herbert J. Burgess

Appointed general superintendent in charge of all manufacturing at the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company's East Springfield plant, Mr. Burgess had been superintendent of the plant's feeder division since 1937. He joined the company in 1917.

Sales of Leading Chain Variety Stores Up 13 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Total sales of 12 leading chain variety stores in August amounted to $99,784,299, an increase of 13 per cent over $87,992,116 in the like month of 1941, the Syndicate Store Merchandiser reported.

Sales of these stores in the first eight months totaled $725,033,352, an increase of 17 per cent compared with $620,293,119 a year ago.

New Tax Notes Series Offered By Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced two new series of tax savings notes designed to attract purchasers through more liberal terms than the notes introduced to taxpayers last year.

At the same time, he announced that sale of the two series known A-1944 and B-1944, offered since Jan. 1, had been stopped.

The new notes, like the old ones, are in effect tax anticipation notes. The old ones were usable solely for the payment of taxes, however, while one of the new issues, known as series C-1945, may be pledged with banking institutions as collateral for loans, and both of the new issues may be redeemed for cash at the purchase price.

The new series A-1945, like its predecessor, is intended for the small taxpayer and will be offered in amounts ranging from $25 to $5,000. The limit which an individual may purchase has been raised from $1,200 to $5,000. Interest on this series remains at approximately 1.92 per cent a year. The maturity has been extended from two to three years.

The series C notes, for larger taxpayers, will yield interest equivalent to 1.07 per cent if held to maturity of three years. Interest will accrue monthly and the notes will be redeemable at par and accrued interest, on 30 days' notice, if presented not earlier than six months after purchase.

The notes are intended for payment of Federal income, estate and gift taxes. Morgenthau said that they would serve the dual purpose of accumulating tax reserves and short-term investment of cash now lying idle.

'Gas' Rationing Seen Putting Load on Bus And Streetcar Line

CHICAGO (AP) — Government plans for nation-wide rationing of gasoline and curtailing civilian motoring will put a heavy load on streetcar and bus lines and give impetus to moves to stagger school, store and work hours.

Those views were expressed by Charles Gordon, managing director of the American Transit Association. He stated:

"The effect on city streetcar and bus systems will be to increase the number of passengers to be handled from 9 to 20 per cent over and above our previous estimates. The heaviest increase will be in the smaller cities, while the lower increases will occur in the large metropolitan centers.

"This further loading of transit facilities emphasizes the importance of adopting the steps laid down by the Office of Defense Transportation which include the staggering of hours for stores, offices, factories and schools, the elimination of all non-essential and duplicating services and the reduction in the number of stops."

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY

Dividend

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable October 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 p. m., September 22, 1942.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer

September 11, 1942.

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PUBLIC AUCTION!

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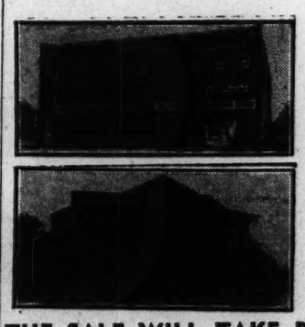

These properties are owned by the county in fee simple absolutely. This is not a tax sale. What you buy is yours and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company will guarantee your title if you so desire.

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3. By mailing the coupon below with sixty cents (ten cents is for postage).
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THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE AUDITORIUM, POLICE HEADQUARTERS, MINEOLA, LONG ISLAND, AT 2 P. M. ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 26th, AND CONTINUE THAT EVENING AND MONDAY AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS UNTIL ALL THE PROPERTY HAS BEEN OFFERED

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	1,116,450
1942 volume to date	70,443,100
1941 volume to date	97,977,175

Stocks Mildly Uneven; Rail Shares Active

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Stock buyers today nibbled at rails and scattered specialties while showing little if any appetite for most leaders on the market menu.

Commodities rallied briskly on introduction of a Senate bill giving the President wide powers on wage-price controls, with liberal treatment for farm staples indicated in a provision prohibiting ceilings below parity or the highest prices reached this year to Sept. 15, whichever is higher.

Aside from a handful of low-quoted stocks, the list was sluggish from the start, and in the final hour minor fractional gains and losses were pretty well divided. There were a few upturns and relapses of 1 to 2 points or so on small dealings. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 300,000 shares.

Speculative and investment restraints continued evident in the war news and the lack of real clues regarding the solution of the confusing tax problem so far as corporations were concerned.

International Telephone came to life on a 14,000-share block and subsequently edged into new high ground since 1941. U. S. Distributing preferred bounded up to a new top since 1931, while Third Avenue Railway common touched the best level in a year.

In front most of the time were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Eastman Kodak, Pepsi-Cola and Philip Morris.

Twin City Transit preferred, a net gainer of 20 points in the preceding week, fell back under profit taking. Among intermittent laggards were Consolidated Edison, American Smelting, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Texas Co., du Pont and Allied Chemical.

Rail Bonds Active

Broad activity in rail loans enlivened the bond market in the late trading today and various low priced issues moved a shade higher.

Recording gains of ractions to around a point in heavy turnover were Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s, Rock Island 4s of '88 and Northwestern 4s of '87.

Others attracting some buyers included Southern Pacific Collateral 4s, Wisconsin Central 4s, Colorado & Southern 4½s, National Dairy 3¼s, Philadelphia Electric 2¾s and Standard Oil (NJ) 2¾s.

Neglected most of the time and drifting aimlessly were, among others, Columbia Gas 5s, Illinois Central 4s, Jones & Laughlin Steel 3¼s, Lehigh Valley 4s, New York Central 4½s and Wabash 4½s.

U. S. Governments were quiet but generally steady on the stock exchange and over the counter.

The foreign department follows the general market trend with limited interest shown in some Latin-Americans.

Wheat, Rye Prices Highest Since July

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Wheat and rye prices touched highs not reached since mdi-July, showing gains of 2 and more than 3 cents respectively, as buying expanded in the grain market today.

Washington reports indicating anti-inflation legislation may authorize the President to limit farm prices to parity or highest levels reached this year and may provide a definite floor stimulated buying of cereals, traders said, because grain prices are well below parity. Mill buying of wheat was reported and shippers sold more than 100,000 bushels to be moved from here to outside mlils.

Engineering Awards Off in Holiday Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in the short Labor Day week ended Sept. 10 fell sharply from the preceding five-day week and were also below the total for the full week a year ago, Engineering News-Record announced.

The awards were as follows:

Const.	Wk. Sept. 10	Prev. Wk	Last Year
Total	$97,311,000	$261,671,000	$139,478,000
Private	15,928,000	6,269,000	18,150,000
Public	81,391,000	255,402,000	124,328,000

The publication announced the totals on the various divisions for the month of August as follows:

Const.	Aug., 1942 (4 weeks)	July, 1942 (5 weeks)	Aug., 1941 (4 weeks)
Total	$813,077,000	$1,201,526,000	$529,561,000
Private	33,669,000	62,040,000	72,982,000
Public	780,008,000	1,139,486,000	456,579,000

Cities Service Units Ask Holding Act Exemption

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Company and Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd., asked the Securities and Exchange Commission for exemption of provisions of the Holding Company Act which would be applicable to them as subsidiaries of the Cities Service Company system.

The commission has instituted "death sentence" action against Cities Service and several of its other subsidiaries. Consolidated has been exempted heretofore as a holding company because of its ownership of Dominion, which has four subsidiaries in Canada.

L. C. Smith & Corona

NEW YORK (AP)—L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriter, Inc., reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $1,327,179, equal to $4.52 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,038,040 or $3.46 a share, in the preceding fiscal year. H. W. Smith, President, said the company had entered into contracts for ordnance and other military supplies which, combined with regular office supplies output, should insure capacity operations for the remainder of 1942.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott Lab 1.60	*2	46	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
48¾	39	Acme Ste Co (3)	1	39	39	39	Sep 9
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 11
23¾	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	1	21½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
13¾	10	Addressog ¾e	5	12⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅜
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Allegany Co	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	11	4¼	4	4¼	
6	3½	All'gpf$3Owe	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
22¾	16	Alleg La $1.20e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	5	4⅜	4½	4½	Sep 11
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	131¼	131¼	131¼	— ¼
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 31
14¾	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅝e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
6½	4	Allied St .45e	4	5½	5½	5½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	2	69	69	69	Sep 11
30½	22	Allis-C M ¾e	4	23½	23¼	23¼	Sep 12
18¾	14¼	Alpha P C ¾e	2	17⅜	17½	17⅜	Sep 10
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	6	¾	¾	¾	Sep 9
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1¾k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
60¼	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	59	59	59	Sep 12
23¾	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20e	*1	21	21	21	—
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	3	38	37¾	37⅞	Sep 12
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ⅛e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep 8
33	23	Am Br Sh .95a	2	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
70½	56½	Am Can 2¾e	1	67	67	67	+ ⅛
168½	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	168½	167¼	168½	Sep 11
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	6	24⅛	24	24	— ⅜
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	2	60½	60½	60½	Sep 12
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	A'g 27
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22¾	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	*1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distrib	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
2	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 3
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
⅞	⅞	Am & For Pow	4	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
33	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	6	33	32¾	33	+1
37½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	5	37	36	36⅞	+ ⅜
4½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	19	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	1	29	29	29	Sep 10
3½	2½	Am Hide&Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	Sep 12
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	—1⅛
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	34	34	34	Sep 11
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 11
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	9	7	7	7	
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½$k	1	77½	77½	77½	Sep 4
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	Sep 11
5⅞	4	Am M & Met	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Sep 11
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	19	19	19	Sep 10
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15⅞	APL$6p33⅛k	6	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	9	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	23	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
7½	4¾	Am Saf R ¼ag	4	7	7	7	Sep 11
10¼	6¾	Am Seat ½e	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
40	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	38	37¾	38	— ¼
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	10	144	144	144	+ ⅛
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	*1	33	33	33	
20⅞	16¾	Am St l F 1¼	2	17½	17½	17½	
12	9¾	Am Stores ¾e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	1	10	10	10	Sep 11
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17	17	17	Sep 11
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	6	84⅞	84¼	84⅜	—1⅛
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob ⅞	2	22¼	22	22¼	Sep 11
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	*19	117¾	117½	117½	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	6	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	19	43	42½	42½	— ⅝
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	5	127	127	127	—1½
5	3¼	Am Type Fdrs	2	4½	4½	4½	
28½	22	Am Visc 1¾e	15	27⅛	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	114¾	114	114¾	Sep 2
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	6	2¼	2	2	Sep 11
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	*1	42½	42½	42½	—1
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅛	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	57	57	57	Sep 11
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	41	41	41	Sep 10
28⅜	22⅜	Anaconn (1¼e)	8	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	4	15¾	15	15	Sep 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 12
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Sep 11
111¾	107⅜	Arm Del pf 7	2	107½	107⅜	107⅜	+ ½
4⅛	2½	Armour III	13	2½	2½	2½	
67½	42	Arm pr pf41½k	6	42¾	42⅜	42¾	+ ½
66	50	Arm III pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	5	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅜e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 3
4¼	1⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Sep 11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	Sep 10
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	62	62	62	Sep 8
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep 4
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	4	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¾
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	3	67¼	67⅜	67¼	+ ¾
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	2	28	28	28	+ ¼
34	16½	Atl G&Wl 3g	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 12
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep 9
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp 1½e	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Sep 9
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	48	48	48	Sep 11
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 3
4½	2¼	Aviat Cp .10e	14	3⅛	3	3	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	10¾	10¼	10¾	Sep 11
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	1	20	20	20	Sep 9
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103¼	103⅛	103¼	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8⅛	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 11
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Sep 12
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	10	33⅞	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
14½	9⅞	Benf L 1.15e	*4	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
53¾	46½	Ben in pf 2½	*1	52	52	52	+⅝
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	6	53¾	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Sep 11
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	2	20	23	23	— ¼
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	3	5¾	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 1
21⅜	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	8	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
35	25	Bohn A&B (2)	*2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	15	15	15	— ¼
21⅜	18⅞	Borden Co .90e	3	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
26	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	*3	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	2	29	29	29	
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 10
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p Bl½e	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	18½	18¼	18½	
29½	26	Brigg&St (3)	1	29	29	29	Sep 2
43	30	Bristol-M1¼e	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	A'g 28
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 29
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 26
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	A'g 18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 8
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	*4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(1¼e)	3	6	6	6	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	2	11⅞	11½	11⅞	Sep 9
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	2	18	18	18	
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep 8
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 12
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Sep 10
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	5	8	8	8	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 10
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	4	3	3	3	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	10	Byron Jk 3⅛e	4	13½	13¼	13½	Sep 11

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 11
51⅜	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	7	½	½	½	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Sep 9
12¾	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	12	11⅛	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 12
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 10
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1¾e	2	23¾	23½	23¾	Sep 10
3	2¼	Carrier-C .10e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 12
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	5	70	69⅝	69⅝	Sep 9
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	35	34¼	34¼	— ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1¼e	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	2	6½	6½	6½	
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	2	16½	16½	16¼	Sep 12
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
3½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	3	3	3	Sep 10
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	2	12½	12½	12½	Sep 11
4¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 9
32½	27	Cerro de P (4)	14	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	Sep 12
2¼	1⅜	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¾
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 4
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	3	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
36⅜	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	8	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	A'g 24
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7	2⅜	Chi&E Ill A	11	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
2¼	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	2¼	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8¾	Chi GW pf ⅝k	12	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	
6½	4½	Chi Mail ¼ag	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Sep 11
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	7	14⅜	14	14	Sep 11
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 4
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 12
⅛	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Sep 11
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Childs Co	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	13	60	59⅜	59⅞	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 12
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	3	55½	35⅛	35½	+1
29	22	Cleve G B ⅓e	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Sep 4
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	4	32	31¾	32	+ ½
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Sep 12
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	*1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅜	Collins & A	2	14¼	13⅞	14¼	Sep 12
18¼	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 12
13½	8¾	Col Br B .90e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Sep 12
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	7	1	1	1	
54	31½	Col G&E pfA 6	2	51¾	50½	50½	— ⅝
8⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
51	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30½	30½	30½	Sep 10
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	73	72¾	73	+1
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	1	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
101	91½	Comi C pf 4½	1	100	100	100	Sep 4
28½	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	12	27⅜	27	27	— ½
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	*1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 4
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 12
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
44½	21⅜	Com & Sou pf	8	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¾e	9	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	⅛	A'g 27
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 11
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	9	16¾	16¾	16¾	
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½g	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 10
7⅞	4	Cons Cop .10e	7	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	25	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	86	86	86	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 9
9	7	Cons F pf ½⅛	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2	2	2	
6¾	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	62	6⅝	6½	6½	
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 12
1⅜	⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 12
36	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	35	35	35	Sep 9
96½	82	Con Pw pf 4½	25	87⅜	86⅜	86⅜	—2⅛
13½	11⅜	Container ¾ae	1	12¾	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 11
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	97	97	97	Sep 10
28	21½	Cont Can 1e	12	23⅜	23½	23⅜	
8¼	6	Cont D F ½e	5	6	6	6	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	6	37	37	37	+ ⅜
4	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24	17	Com O Del (1)	14	23	22¾	22¾	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	6	17	17	17	Sep 9
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 11
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	14	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞	+ ⅜
⅞	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 11
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	6	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
8	5¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 4¼s 52-49	110.21	110.21	110.21
4 3s 46-81	110.15	110.15	110.15
1 3s 55-51 Dec	100.3	100.3	100.3.
10 2¼s 67-62	100.11	100.11	100.11
1 2¼s 72-67	101.8	101.8	101.8

New York City Bonds

7 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitibiP&Pn3¼ct	50	50	50
30 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	90	90
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
80 Am & For P5s 2030	69½	69	69½
8 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103¾	103¾
5 Am Int 5½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
19 Am T & T 3½s 66	108	107¾	108
9 Am T & T 3½s 61	108	107¾	108
12 Am T & T 3s 56	107	106⅞	107
14 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
1 Arm Del 4s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
17 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81⅝	81¼	81⅞
5 A C Line cit 4s 52	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 A C Line 4½s 64	62½	62½	62½
22 A C Line 5s 45	102	101¾	102
15 Atl&Dan 1st24s 48	33	33	33
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	89½	89½	89¼
13 B&O 96 at A	29¼	29¼	29¼
49 B&O cv 4s 60	24½	24¼	24¼
10 B&OPIE&WV 4s 51st	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Bang&Aroo cv 4s 51st	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Bang&Aroo cv 4s 51st	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
5 Bell TPa 5s 48B	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	102½	102½	102½
2 Boston&Me 5s 55	89	89	89
14 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37¾	37½	37½
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	72¼	72¼	72¼
6 Buf R&P 57 st	35¼	35¼	35¼
27 Bur CR&No 5s 34	9⅛	8¾	9
52 Bur CR&No 5s 34ct	8½	8	8½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	60	60	60
2 Bush Term 4s 52	81¾	81⅝	81¾
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
7 Can Nat 5s 68 Oct	112	112	112
3 Can Nor 4½s 46	111¼	111	111
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	99½	99½	99½
3 Celanese 3½s 62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97½	97¼	97¼
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	30½	30½	30½
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6½	6½	6½
41 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6½	6¾	6½
22 Cen ofGa cn 5s 45	10¼	10¼	10½
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59	59	59
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Sen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108¾	108½	108½
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅝	55½	55⅝
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	80½	80	80½
2 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	71	71	71
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 C&O 4½s 92	129¾	129¾	129¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103½	103½	103½
122 Chi&Alton 3s 49	23	22¾	22¾
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	75⅝	75⅝	76⅛
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	67¼	67	67¼
10 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	95	94⅝	95
81 Chi&E Ill inc 97	30½	30¼	30⅝
1 ChOtW inc 4½s 2038	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 ChiGt West 4s 88	67¼	67¼	67¼
147 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	16¼	16	16¼
236 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43½	43½	43½
4 CM&SP 4½s 89E	43¼	43⅛	43½
13 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43	42¾	43
8 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40½	40½	40½
14 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23⅝	23¾
1 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	34¾	34	34¾
20 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	34½	33⅝	34½
199 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3¼	3	3¼
1 Chi&NW gn 4½s 87	33½	33⅛	33½
80 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22¼	22⅛	22¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22¼	22	22¼
74 Chi ⅞s NW 4s 87	34	32⅞	33½
5 Chi ⅞s NW 4s 87 st	33½	32⅞	33½
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	56	56	56
110 CRI ⅞s P 4½s 52A	17¾	17¼	17½
59 CRI ⅞s P cv 5½s 60	29	28¾	29
103 CRI ⅞s P 4s 88	29	28¾	29
25 CRI ⅞s P 4s 'S8	26¼	25⅞	26¼
419 CRI ⅞s P rfg 4s 34	16¼	15½	16¼
1 Ch ⅞s W Ind 4½s 62	98	98	98
4 Childs Co 5s 43	44	43¾	44
5 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
7 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	66	66	66
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60⅞	60Z	60⅞
1 Col B ⅞s I 5s 43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
38 Col ⅞s So 4½s 80	25¼	25	25¼
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91	90¾	90¾
84 Columbia G 5s 1961	85⅞	85½	85⅞
5 ComMack inc 69ww	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109	109	109
9 Crane 2¼s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 CubaNoRy½s42rct	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56¼	56	56¼
74 D & R G 4½s 36	22	21¾	22
315 D & R G 4s 36	21¾	21	21⅝
28 D & R G West 5s 55	4	4	4
126 D & R G West 5s 55 asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
335 D & R G West 5s 78	19¼	18⅞	19¼
7 Det Ed 4s 65	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25	25	25
29 Erie 4½s 2015	53¾	53	53⅞
16 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91¾	91¾
6 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¼	98¼	98⅜
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14¾	14⅜	14
20 FondaJ&G2-4s82fld	4¼	4	4¼
17 Fonda J&G2-4s 52 ct	4	4	4
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105	105	105
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	94	94	94
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	89¾	89¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	81½	81½	81½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82½	82½	82½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95	95	95
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73¾	73½	73½
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	89	89	89
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	54	54	54
4 Hous'nOilTex 4½s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Hudson Coal 5s52A	42¾	42¾	42¾
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¼	45¾	45¾
23 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19½	19¼	19½
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞
22 Ill Cen 4s 53	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	46	46	46
77 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅜	44½	44½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49½	49½	49½
43 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
78 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	24½	23¾	24½
13 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	23½	23¼	23½
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	95	95	95
45 Int T&T 4½s 52	57¾	57½	57¾
34 Int T&T 5s 55	59¼	58¾	59¼
38 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
4 Jones&LaughSt3¼s 61	94	94	94
188 KCFS&Mem 4s 36	58¾	58¼	58¾
2 K C South 4s 50	72¼	72	72
4 K C South 3s 50	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	100	100	100
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	88	88
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	89	88	88
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7 Ligget & M 7s 44	111¼	111	111
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 Lorillard Co 7s 44	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79¼	79¼	79¼
9 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	48	48
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Manitow GB&N 3½s 41	40½	40½	40½
5 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Mil& Nor cn 4½s 39	37	37	37
2 Mil Spar & NW 4s 47	28½	28½	28½
3 M & St L rfg 5s C2	1¾	1¾	1¾
23 M & St L 4s 49	3¾	3¾	3½
13 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 MPSP&SSMarie 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1½
1 MPSP&SSMar 5½s 78	64¼	64¼	64¼
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15½	15½	15½
80 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15¼	14¾	15¼
16 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	36¼	36	36¼
37 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	33¾	33¾	33¾
30 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41¼	41¼	41½
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30¼	30¼	30¼
102 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¼	2⅞	3¼
47 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	35¼	34⅝	35¼
248 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	34¼	34¼	35
3 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35¼	34½	35¼
67 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	35¼	34½	35¼
117 Mo Pac 5s281 I	35¼	34	35
180 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	8¾	8¾	8¾
18 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	34½	34½
17 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37¾	37½	37½
13 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	68¾	68¼	68¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103⅛	103¼
5 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	102½	102½	102½
4 N Eng RR 5s 45	66½	66½	66½
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	79½	79½	79½
15 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	88	88	88
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	51	51	51
10 NO Tex&M 5s 56A	46¾	45½	45⅞
71 NO Tex&M 5s 56B	52	51¾	52
3 NO Tex⅜Mex 5s 56C	52	51¾	51¾
13 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	49½	49½	49½
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	43¾	43¾	43¾
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	23½	23¼	23½
32 NYC 4½s 2013 A	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 NYC cn 4s 98	30¼	30¼	30¼
388 NYC 3½s 46	98	97¾	98
11 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61¼	60¾	60¾
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	73¼	73¼	73¼
6 NYC&StL 4½s 78	79	79	79
1 NY Dock cv 4s 47	77	77	77
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44½	44½	44½
1 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	57¼	57	57
14 NYNH&H 4s 67	41¾	41	41¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	38¾	38¾	38¾
10 NYNH&H 4s 57	8¾	8	8
3 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34½	34¾	34½
78 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	2¼	2¼	2¼
34 NY O & W gen 4s 55	2	1¾	2
19 NY Steam 3¼s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
134 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8	7¾	8
7 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 NorfaW 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 54	103	103	103
22 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047D	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	73¾	73¾	73¾
84 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	11¾	11¾	11¾
9 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¼	107¼
3 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	111	111	111
4 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61	107½	107½	107½
12 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pac T&T 3½s 66B	108	108	108
1 Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pen Ob&Det 4½s77	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Pen P&L 4½s 74	101¾	101	101
11 Pen P&L 3½s 69	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 80	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Pen RR gen 4s 81	97¼	97¼	97¼
25 Pen RR 3½s 52	88	88	88
1 Pen CL&C Chi 5s 67	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	71	70½	71
1 Pere Marq 4½s 60	61¼	61¼	61¼

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Phil El 3¼s 71	103¼	103¼	103¼
20 Ph Read C&I 4s 49	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
18 Ph Read C&I2½s 72	31½	31⅛	31⅛
3 Philippine Ry 4s 37	3	3	3
20 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101	101	101
5 PCC&StL 4½s 77	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
16 Pitt & W Va 4½s 60C	89	89	89
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86¼	86¼	86¼
11 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	110	110	110
3 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Readg 4½s 97A	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
1 Readg 4½s 97B	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Repub Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
8 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	58¾	58¼	58¾
36 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	27½	27	27
27 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	16¼	15¾	16¼
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	76	76	76
5 StLYes&NW 5s 48	43½	43½	43½
7 StPub Svc 5s 59	89¼	89	89¼
175 St LSF 5s 50B	21½	20¾	21¼
219 St LSF 4½s 78	19½	19⅜	19⅝
8 St LSF 4½s 79 ct st	18½	18⅛	18⅜
280 St LSF 4s 50A	18¾	18⅛	18¾
20 St LSF 4s 59A ct	18¼	18	18¼
17 St LSW 5s 52	55	53½	55
156 StLSW rfg 5s 50	30¾	28⅞	30¾
39 StP&KC ShL4½s 41	13¼	11¾	12
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100½	100½	100½
72 Seab A L cn 6s 45	11¾	11⅜	11⅝
108 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	10⅞	10¾	10¾
70 Sea A L aj 5s 49	4	2⅞	3⅞
146 sea A L aj 5s 49	22¾	22¼	22¾
14 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	22¾	22½	22¾
146 sea AL rfg 4s 59	10½	10½	10½
33 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
28 Sea-AllFla 6s 36A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 Sea AllFla 6s 36Bct	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 hellUn 3½s 61	99½	99½	99½
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
1 Simms cv 4s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	103½	103½	103½
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
6 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52½	52½	52½
22 So Pac 4½s 69	53½	53½	53½
16 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
205 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20	19	20
12 Third Ave 4s 60	60¼	59¾	60¼
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
13 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	96	95¾	96
3 U S Steel 2.36s 52	100½	100½	100½
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	96	96	96
11 Utah P&L 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Va Pub Svc 3¼s 72	103	103	103
1 Va & SW cn 5s 58	72	72	72
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
20 Wabash 4½s 91	31½	31	31½
21 Wabash 4s 81	39¾	39¼	39¾
11 Wabash 4s 71	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Wash Wtr 4s 55	87	87	87
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	101½	101½	101½
5 West Shore 4s 2361	45¾	45¼	45¼
7 West Va P&P 3s 54	104	104	104
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	35¾	35⅝	35¾
15 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	36¼	35	35
12 Western Un 5s 51	85½	85	85
23 Western Un 5s 60	82	81¾	82
3 Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84	84
22 Wis Cen 4s 49	50⅝	49¾	50⅜
202 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17¼	16¾	17
11 Young S &T 3¼s 60	99⅝	99¼	99¾

Foreign Bonds

30 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72	72	72
53 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	72	72	72
1 Argentine 4½s 71	80	80	80
1 Brazil 8s 41	31¾	31¾	31¾
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	31	31	31
1 Buen A 3s 84	46	46	46
5 Buen A 4¾s 77	62½	62¾	62½
1 Canada 5s 52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	18	18	18
5 Chile MtBk6¾s 61asd	16½	16½	16½
14 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	16½	16½	16½
5 ChileMtgBk6s62asd	16½	16½	16½
5 Chile 7s 42	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 Chile 6s 60 asd	17¾	17½	17¾
8 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	17½	17¼	17½
8 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept.	19	19	19
4 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	17¼	17½	17½
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
14 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	15¾	15½	15¾
2 Cuba 5½s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	16¼	16¼	16¾
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 Pernambuco 7s 47	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Peru 7s 59	12½	12½	12½
7 Peru 7st 6s 60	12½	12½	12½
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12½	12½	12½
3 Porto Alegr 8s 61	15	15	15
14 Rio de Jan 8s 46	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 84	68½	68½	68½
4 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	6½	6½	6½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 7,564,700; previous day, 4,167,800; week ago, closed; year ago, 4,282,700; two years ago, 3,898,100; Jan. 1 to date, 1,490,900,500; year ago, 1,492,248,725; two years ago, 1,079,603,525.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.24⅛	1.22⅝	1.23⅝	1.22⅜
Minneapolis	1.17⅛	1.15⅝	1.16⅝	1.15⅝
Kansas City	1.18⅛	1.17	1.17⅛	1.16⅞
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.....	.....	.90	.90
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.27⅛	1.25⅝	1.26⅞	1.25⅞
Minneapolis	1.19⅞	1.17⅝	1.18⅝	1.18
Kansas City	1.20⅝	1.18¼	1.20⅛	1.18⅜
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.30⅞	1.28½	1.29⅞	1.28⅝
Minneapolis	1.23¾	1.22	1.23	1.22¼
Kansas City	1.23¼	1.21⅜	1.22⅝	1.21⅝
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.84	.83¼	.83¾	.83⅝
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.86⅝	.85¼	.86¼	.86
Kansas City	.82½	.81⅜	.82⅛	.82
Sept. Oats				
Minneapolis	.45⅝	.43⅞	.44½	.44
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.47⅛	.46⅝	.47¼	.46½
Rye, Chicago				
Sept.	.71⅛	.69	.70¼	.67⅞
Dec.	.74⅞	.71½	.74	.71⅝
May	.80½	.77⅞	.79¾	.77

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	....	....	....	12.90	12.90
October	....	....	....	12.90	12.90
December	....	....	....	12.90	12.90

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	1.68⅛	1.68⅝	1.68⅛	1.68⅝	1.68½
December	....	....	....	1.69¾	1.69¼

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	....	....	....	93.5b	93.5
December	....	....	....	93.6n	93.6
May	....	....	....	93.6n	93.6
		Tops			
October	121.3	121.3	121.2	121.3b	121.1
December	122.6	122.7	122.6	122.4b	122.6
March	122.9	123.2	122.9	123.1b	122.6
May	123.1	123.3	123.1	123.1b	122.7
July	....	....	....	123.3n	122.9

b-Bid. n-Nominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	18.19	18.40	18.19	18.38	18.23
December	18.44	18.64	18.42	18.61	18.46
March	18.59	18.79	18.57	18.76	18.60
May	18.66	18.86	18.64	18.83	18.69
July	18.66	18.85	18.66	18.84	18.73
Spot 19.78					

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	6.40	6.40	6.38	6.38b	6.43
October	....	....	....	6.45b	6.45
December	....	....	....	6.44b	6.46
March	....	....	....	6.43b	6.43
b—Bid.					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	....	....	....	3.78b	3.78
December	....	....	....	3.80b	3.80

b Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov.	42.25	42.40	42.25	42.40	41.10
Dec.	....	....	....	42.45b	....
Jan.	42.40	42.60	42.40	42.60	42.35
Eggs					
Sept.	....	....	....	34.80n	34.80
Oct.	34.95	35.05	34.80	35.05	35.00
Nov.	35.05	35.20	35.05	35.20	35.10
Dec.	35.15	35.25	35.15	35.25	35.15
Potatoes					
November	2.21	2.22	2.20	2.22	2.24
January	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.36
Onions					
January	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.55

n—Nominal. b—Bid. * B. s. † B. s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Non-Farm Foreclosures

WASHINGTON—The 3,882 non-farm foreclosures reported in July represent a new low record for the 15 years on which figures are available, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration reported. The next previous month was February, 1942, when 3,826 foreclosures were reported.

Californians Protest Tax Encroachment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Californians are willing to bear their full share of Federal taxation, as evidenced by the large sums paid the national Treasury each year, yet they are already protesting vigorously any Congressional effort to pass tax legislation which encroaches upon their State laws—particularly the community property law.

Latest objections are registered against certain provisions of the 1942 revenue bill which concern community property rights.

In itemizing the protests to Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, through Will L. Merryman, Executive Vice-President, declared that three new sections of the revenue bill "ignore our local community property laws and those of other community property States, and in effect brush them aside as if the Congress could legislate upon matters of property rights which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the States involved."

Taxes Increasing

The three sections are 402 relating to estate taxes, 404 relating to life insurance premiums paid out of community property funds, and 453 relating to gift taxes on gifts of community property.

It is the contention of the Chamber that State laws should not be subverted by the Federal Congress in seeking new bases of taxation. The Chamber's objection to the three sections is based on this story.

Meanwhile Californians are watching their yearly tax bill grow by leaps. In the fiscal year, 1941-1942, Federal taxes alone in California amounted to $755,

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON
PROJECT ENGRS: Diesel eng testing $80-$90
LAYOUT ENGRS: Turret, assembly $60-$80
TOOL & MACH DESIGNERS to $5000
ENGINEERS: Industrial; mech; radio to $4800
STRUCT STEEL DESIGNER to $4000
OFFICE MGR & ASST: Retail Att
CREDIT MGR & ASST: Retail Att
COST ACCTS & BOOKKEEPERS Att
TYPISTS-CLERKS: Several, exp $35
BOYS: Beginners, office work $18-$22
DISPLAY MGR: Ready to wear Att
RESTAURANT MGR: Exp $60-$75
LIC ELECTRICIAN: Maintenance exp $50
ENGINEERS: 1st & 2nd class Cd Sal
TRUCK DRIVERS: Exp $15-$20
SHIPPERS-RECEIVERS & WHSE HLPRS Cd Sal
PORTERS & HOUSEMEN: Many to $25

WASHINGTON, D. C.—ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN! A man, Christian Scientist, is wanted to be night manager of a leading restaurant in Washington, D. C. There is plenty of opportunity for advancement as this store is one of a large chain extending from coast to coast. Please write to RR. BEMIS stating your experience, 1234 Connecticut Avenue N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE: public utility, commercial, public; completed Pace accounting course; age 43, class 3-A; presently employed, desires change for advancement, in New York City or vicinity. Write Box H-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-stenographer, 10 years' experience; technical, sales, accurate details, office routine, knowledge bookkeeping. Write Box T-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as soloist in Christian Science church within 20 miles south of Boston. Write Box E-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WILL BUY GRAND PIANO OR SMALL UPRIGHT—ANY MAKE—AND PAY CASH. COM. 2836 (BOSTON)

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

EXPERT WORK while you wait.
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
PERSONAL PEN
333 Washington St., Boston, Rm. 306. LIB 3087

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

INTERESTING PIANO-ORGAN INSTRUCTION
FRED J. HARRJE, A. A. G. O.
82 Brookside Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Mo 8-8338

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Piano teacher, modern methods; exceptional background and training. Residence or down town studio. Sligo 2449.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

Mildred's Smart Shop
A Complete Line of
New Fall Sample Dresses
12 to 20 and 36 to 48. Also half sizes.
MILLINERY
All hats $1.95 and $2.95
1770 COLUMBIA RD., N. W. Adams 5047
OPEN EVENINGS

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF
ARROW SHIRTS
• ALL SIZES •
FREDERICK'S MEN'S WEAR
1435 H St. N. W. • 701 H St. N. E.

Maine

AUBURN

Flanders
62 COURT STREET
AUBURN, ME.

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.

Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

We carry a complete line of groceries — many of them nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
PLUMMER'S MARKET
203 TURNER STREET TEL. 830

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
266 Hammond Street Dial 6133

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

Siokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

MAINE

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PICKERING HAT SHOP
NEW FALL HATS
from the Best Designers
Hats Remodeled
30 SABATTUS STREET TEL. 4620

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

Harris Tweed Coats
$35-$43.95
Keep snug and warm this winter in one of these imported fabric coats. Made of Scottish tweeds in a varity of styles and colors. For misses and women.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Our Selection of DIAMOND RINGS priced from $50 upward is most complete
Recognized Standard of Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

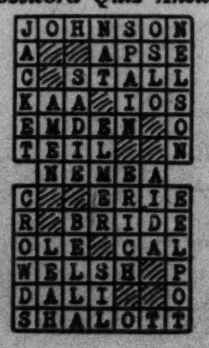
HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

New Handbag Hits
Every one a perfect complement to your new Fall wardrobe
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE

Crossword Quis Answers



CONCORD (Continued)

New Fall Stetson Hats!
Brown & Batchelder Special.....$3.95
Playboy 5.00
Stratoliner 7.50
Medalist 8.50
Three-way 8.50
BROWN & BATCHELDER

DOVER

FISH AND CANNED GOODS

Order Your Groceries and Meats from
THE PEOPLES MARKET
467 Central Avenue Tel. 480

FALL SHOES
In the latest design now ready for you to choose from in Walk-Over for Men and Women. Also Treadeasy and Vitality Shoes for Women.
HUGHES SHOE STORE
Merrill Building Tel. 338-W

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

Our Fall Footwear Lines Are Now Complete
X-Ray Fitted
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
Morrill Building Tel. 616
Special Luncheon 45c
GRILLED LAMB PATTIES, Brown Gravy
or WHOLE BROILED FRESH FLOUNDERS
Mashed Potato and Green Peas
Rice Custard Pudding, Coffee

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
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Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

Complete Household Furnishings at
ANTON'S FURNITURE STORE
Also Antiques
Popular Prices, Easy Terms
30 THIRD STREET TEL. 856

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily

FRIED CLAMS a Specialty

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive agents for
Cara Nome's
Elizabeth Arden's
and Houbigant's latest
Toilet Preparations
A REXALL STORE

MANCHESTER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St.

It's Exciting
Daily new Fall Fashions are pouring into Leavitts—New Hampshire's Style Center. All top quality merchandise at low ceiling prices.
LEAVITT'S

Gelinas PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

We Will Welcome You to Our New Store
101 HANOVER STREET
On or About September 15
We have been glad to serve you in the past and we can serve you as well in the future.
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE AND SON

Going Away to School Dresses
Youthfully-becoming Corduroys and Wools in Lovely Fall Shades. Definitely the head of class fashion!
MISS LILI CHARTIER
50 HANOVER STREET

FALL HOUSE CLEANING
Rugs, Slip Covers and Draperies made to look like new and so lovely and fresh.
PHONE 7310
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
50 LOWELL STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

It's a pleasant duty to keep your home attractive.
It is important to keep your home comfortable, restful and attractive.
C. A. HOITT FURNITURE CO.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
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Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
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Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Rhode Island

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Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

BURKE'S SHOE STORE
226 Thames Street
Rhythm Step for Women
BOSTONIANS and WRIGHT'S ARCH PRESERVERS *for Men*
DR. CHASE'S SHOES *for Children*

Savings Bank of Newport
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More than 120 Years of Service
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Morny Cologne and Perfume
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BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Pitt and Princess Streets
Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

Kamo Coal & Fuel Oil
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

New Fall SCHOOL CLOTHES
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

Come to WILLNER'S
Just received, fall sweaters, skirts, suits and dresses.
Sportswear for Ladies
118 West Freemason Street
NORFOLK, VA. PHONE 45814

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

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Cadeco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 25618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

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A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
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Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

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MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner of 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

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We welcome your patronage
222 Capitol Street Phone 27-137

East End Neighborhood
Miriam's
Complete Women's Wear Shop
Also
Infants' and Children's Apparel
1599B WASHINGTON STREET EAST

SIEGEL AND LINCOLN
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
$5.00 to $6.50
Lincoln Boot Shop, 124 Capitol St.
Seigels Shoe Co., 243 Capitol St.

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O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.
West Virginia's largest retail organization
Where Your Dollars Buy More
Stores located in
Charleston, Logan
Clarksburg, Morgantown
Clendenin, Point Pleasant
Fairmont, Ripley
West Union, Spencer
Huntington

Will H. Melet Co.
"The Store Ahead"
For Better Clothes
118-120 Third Street

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

OFF TO COLLEGE

The store for College Clothes that are the latest in Fashion News
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

"Makings" for Lunches that Children Like

At ALLMAN BROS.
200 Milford Street Phones 76—75—76—77

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

Henry A. Spencer
Plumbing—Heating—Nu-Enamel
You can't do better—
You might do worse
Have Your Plumbing "Spencerized"
432 W. Pike Phone 190

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Brown's apparel
WOMEN •• MISSES •• JUNIORS
946 4th Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

MODEL LAUNDRY THRIFTY SERVICE
Try our thrifty service. Damp Wash. Flat Work Ironed 7c per lb. Shirts Finished 12c each.
DRY CLEANING
PHONE 9134 2047 THIRD AVE.

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

Back-to-School Apparel
For Boys and Girls
Infancy to 16 Years
THE KIDDIE CORNER
A Shop for Your Children
948 FOURTH AVENUE

Before You Buy Your
FALL MILLINERY
You must see our copies of originals
$1.98
OTHERS 1.49—2.49—2.98
Stevens, 315 9th Street

ART LINEN SHOP
309-11 Ninth Street
Shop of Exclusive Departments
Linens, Lingerie, Accessories
Infants' Wear

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Canada

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

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Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Devlins
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

TORONTO

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Telephone Lyndhurst 1583. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?
ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

TORONTO (Continued)

REVITALIZED
This remarkable dry cleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next dry cleaning order.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

EDNA SLACK
Fall Fashion Tells a Tall Hat Tale

227½ Yonge St.
AD 7614

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★DOllard 4601

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver
ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

FUR COATS
MAKER TO WEARER
18 years at same address
Jay Wolfe ltd.
Telephone ★BElair 3466
First Floor Up 2196 Phillips Sq.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9091.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ART NEEDLEWORK & WOOLS

LONDON, E. G. BELCHER, 117, Golders Green Rd., N. W. 11.—Art Needlework, All Knitting Materials, Silks, Embroidery Cottons and Leaflets.

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS. Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 73, Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 5736.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7248.

DRESSMAKING

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Rd., Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LONDON, CHELSEA—Furnished flat, 3 bedrooms, 1 reception, kitchen and bath: Telephone Flax. 2450. Box W-1587, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

POST VACANT

CHURCH END, FINCHLEY, N. 3.—Wanted, domestic help (exempt military service) for one lady; quiet, comfortable home. Box W-1680, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST WANTED

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MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent confidential London address. Letters redirected immediately 5/- p. a. Royal patronage. Capital £200,000. Write BM/MONO64, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms, H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON.—Residential Chambers, 148, Adelaide Rd., Hampstead, N.W. 3. Rest and study. Special conveniences Nurses. Suitable Practitioners. Prim: 2890.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE—Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, P. O. telephones; from 35/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN 4740.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist, J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 5736.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 4. Gerrard 5187

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE
Best Makes TYPEWRITERS Maximum Value
Blue Seal Products Ltd.
104-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2 (opposite Holborn Tube). 'Phone Holborn 3696.

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 52, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

PHONES—EUSTON 4345 & 4346
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Remodeling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
151, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5532 W. 8

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
60, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 9722

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Cr. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines)
(Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Clifton's Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

If it is to be had
It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON E.—Stratford

FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS Tel. MAYFAIR 2301
BOARDMANS
BROADWAY STRATFORD, E.15

LONDON E.—Woodford

Electrical Installations
Radio and Gramophones
ESCOTT BROS. LTD.
Head Office: 109, Maybank Road, E. 18
Telephone: Buckhurst 0135
Shops at: Chingford, Ilford, Wanstead, Walthamstow, Loughton, Upminster

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

MISS LATTER
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
Hairdressing Saloons
Permanent Waving
149, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W.
Tel. Putney 3815 No Hood Dryers Used

LONDON S. W.--Wimbledon

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7, Queen's Road and 10, High Street
Phone Wimbledon 2373
The Oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation

South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1875)
50 Hill Road, Wimbledon. Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway
Pure Milk delivered twice daily.

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

LONDON W.—West Ealing

Blaker's
Telephone Ealing 0567
Hosiery, Drapery, Curtain Fabrics
134-136, Northfield Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13.

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims of DUBLIN
Renowned Since 1841
for
IRISH LINENS and LACES
One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS., LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzer's
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun

By Garrett Price

Drawn for War Production Board

"It not only amuses the baby—it makes this dingbat easier to lift."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Metal Beryllium Is Classed as a Strategic War Material?

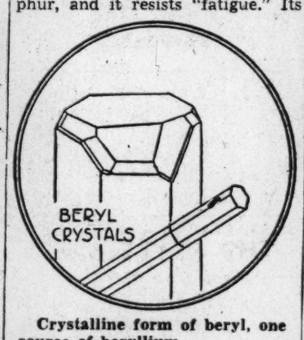
Up to a relatively few years ago beryllium (a metal discovered at the turn of the 18th century) was little known and so scarce as to cost some $5,000 a pound. The cost has since dropped to about $15 a pound and its worth or value in industry has skyrocketed.

This metal is lighter even than aluminum, it is durable, it has a strong affinity for oxygen and sulphur, and it resists "fatigue." Its suitable for use in making springs. And laboratory tests have showed that a beryllium-copper spring can be flexed billions of times, while a similar phosphor-bronze spring gives up after being flexed only a few hundred thousand times.

Then, too, beryllium-copper is non-magnetic, and will not give off a spark when struck. This latter point is of the utmost value in tools which are used near explosives, where an accidental spark might prove disastrous.

Beryllium-nickel alloys for bushings and valve springs in aircraft engines would be virtually "failure-proof." And anything capable of improving aircraft engine performance (not to mention beryllium's other accomplishments) deserves to be rated as strategic war material.

—W. P. Keasbey



Crystalline form of beryl, one source of beryllium.

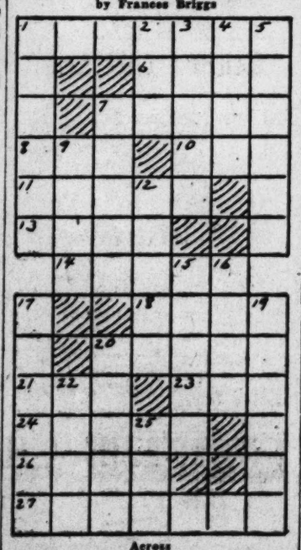
chief contribution to the metal industries, however, is its remarkable qualities as an alloying metal.

It is little short of amazing what beryllium makes it possible for copper to do. Copper, with which we are all familiar, is a soft metal. But by the addition of something less than 3 per cent of beryllium, and heat-treating the alloy, a product results which has hardness comparable to that of steel. And the tensile strength of the beryllium-copper alloy is more than three times as great as that of steel.

Nor are hardness and strength the only fine qualities of this alloy. Due to its elasticity and "untiring" character, it is wonderfully

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Russian is hero of romance by whom?
6—What is the altar end of a church?
7—What is a space marked off for parking of a motor vehicle?
8—What is name of python in "The Jungle Books"?
10—What are the only indigenous raptorial birds of Hawaii?
11—What is a seaport of Prussia?
12—What is a European linden?
14—What was name of a classic valley of Argolis, Greece?
15—What is a port of entry of Pennsylvania?
20—Who might wear orange blossoms?
21—What is first name of author of "Giants in the Earth"?
23—What State occupies more than half of Pacific coastline of U. S. (abbr.)?
24—Who are the natives of Marioch?
26—Wood of what tropical American tree is used for staves?
27—What is the island of Tennyson's well-known poem?

Down

2—What do you call the skin of a potato?
3—Mr. Goodwin, famous actor, was known by what given name?
5—Where is Tarifa?
6—What Norwegian city contains fine old castle of Akershus?
9—The "Victory" was ship of what Englishman's here?
7—What is first name of heroine of the play "Rain"?
8—What word concludes a prayer?
13—What is Gantry's first name in Lewis's novel?
15—What is first name of Remarque, German novelist?
16—Temple of Isis is seen in what Verdi opera?
17—What musical instruments were played by ancient Celts?
19—What is a beelike structure for catching cels?
20—Who is daughter of Wilfers in "Our Mutual Friend"?
22—Who is mentioned as Shylock's wife in Shakespeare's play?
25—Yellow color is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ahmad Qavam-i Saltana (ä'-mäd kä-väm'-ē säl-tä-nä') —Iran's new Premier.

Jordana, Gen. Francisco G. (frän-thēs'-kō hōr-thä'-nä)—Spain's new Foreign Minister.

Krymskaya (krĭm'-skŭ-yŭ) —Town of Soviet Russia.

Milne (mĭln or mil)—Bay of New Guinea.

Suma, Yakichiro (yä'-kĭ-chi-rō sōō'-mä') — Japan's Minister to Spain.

Tariakover, Dr. R. (tär'-tä-kō'-vĕr) — President of the Jewish World Congress.

Thierack, Dr. Otto Georg (ōt'-ō gä-ôrk' tē'räk) — Appointed Reichsminister of Justice.

Wei Tao-ming, Dr. (wā' dou'-mĭng') — New Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Zaydín, Ramón (rä-môn' sĭ-thēn')—New Prime Minister of Cuba.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Kutais (kōō-tä-ēs')—City of Transcaucasia.

Rouen (rōō'-äN') — City of western France.

Shakhty (shäk'-tē) — Town of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

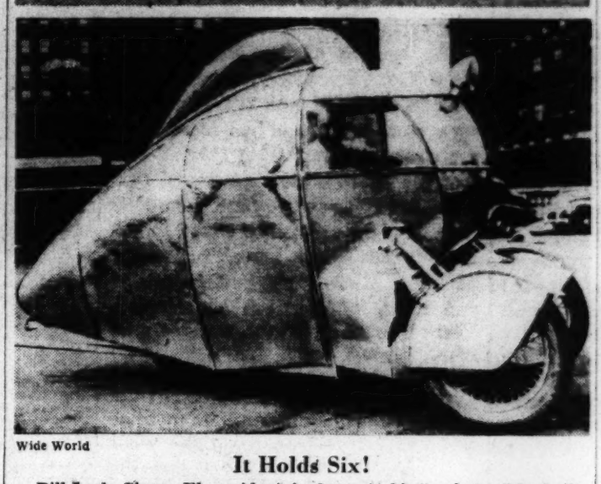
Tirana (tē-rä'-nä)—Capital of Italian-occupied Albania.

Volkhov (vōl'-kŏf) — River in the Leningrad area, Soviet Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

THOUGH I don't like the crew, I won't sink the ship. I'll do my best to save the ship. I'll pump and heave and haul and do anything I can, though he that pulls with me were my enemy. The reason is plain. We are all in the ship and must sink or swim together.—DANIEL DEFOE



Wide World

It Holds Six!

Bill Lusk, Cicero, Ill., resident, is shown in his "cycle bus" he built at home during his spare time. It took him five months to build the "bus," made from spare parts of other vehicles. The remarkable vehicle carries six passengers, and Lusk says he gets 50 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

In Lighter Vein

All for One

Tax Official: "But money spent on your in-laws can hardly be listed as donations to an organized charity."

Taxpayer: "Mister, you don't know my wife's relatives."—Wall Street Journal.

Unsympathetic

Daughter (sighing): "I still think the world's wonderful, dad. Everything is so beautiful and there is so much to be thankful for."

Dad: "Who is it this time?"

Just an Order

The American newly arrived in London sat down at his hotel table and briskly began to give his order. "I'd like a thick porterhouse steak smothered in mushrooms, some buttered toast—"

"Excuse me, sir," interrupted the waiter gently, "are you trying to give an order, or just reminiscing about old times?"—Pathfinder.

"Dry" and "Dried"

There is a difference between "dry" foods such as soup mixes, cake mixes, or puddings; "dried" foods such as prunes or apricots, from which only enough moisture is removed so that they will keep well; and "dehydrated" foods, from which practically all water is removed.

Cyclists' Good Deed

(The Western Times)

A fine example of patriotism was shown by two young Welsh miners while on a cycling tour through Devon. At Cullompton they stopped to offer help to a farmer, cutting an 11-acre field of wheat.

For two days they shared with the farm workers the heat and burden of the harvest, putting up the stitches thrown out by the binder into stocks that stood "like a rock," with a skill acquired probably on the farms of their native hills.

When the grateful farmer offered to pay them they refused.

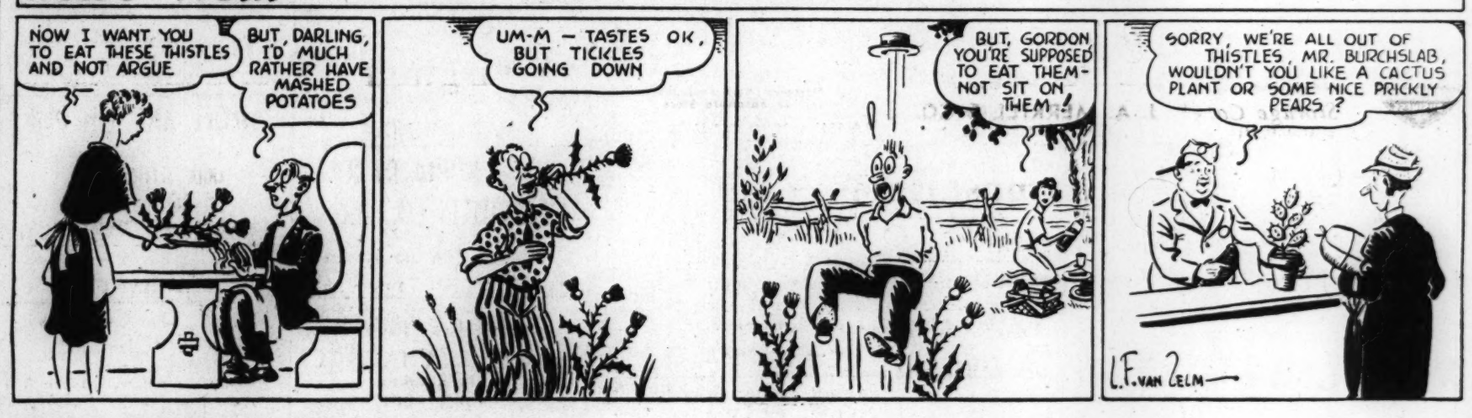
"We're not doing this for what we can get out of it," they said. "This is only our Boy Scouts' good deed for the day, just to help the old country along, like."

And as they mounted the bicycles, they added: "We hope to come again next year."

A Verse for Today . . .

And in that day will I make a covenant for them with the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of heaven, and with the creeping things of the ground: and I will break the bow and the sword and the battle out of the earth, and will make them to lie down safely.—Hos. 2:18

NEWS ITEM— LONDON— ANDRE L. SIMON, EPICURE, SAYS THISTLES ARE GOOD FOR DIGESTION.


NOW I WANT YOU TO EAT THESE THISTLES AND NOT ARGUE
BUT, DARLING, I'D MUCH RATHER HAVE MASHED POTATOES
UM-M — TASTES OK, BUT TICKLES GOING DOWN
BUT, GORDON YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO EAT THEM- NOT SIT ON THEM!
SORRY, WE'RE ALL OUT OF THISTLES, MR. BURCHSLAB, WOULDN'T YOU LIKE A CACTUS PLANT OR SOME NICE PRICKLY PEARS?
L.F. VAN DELM

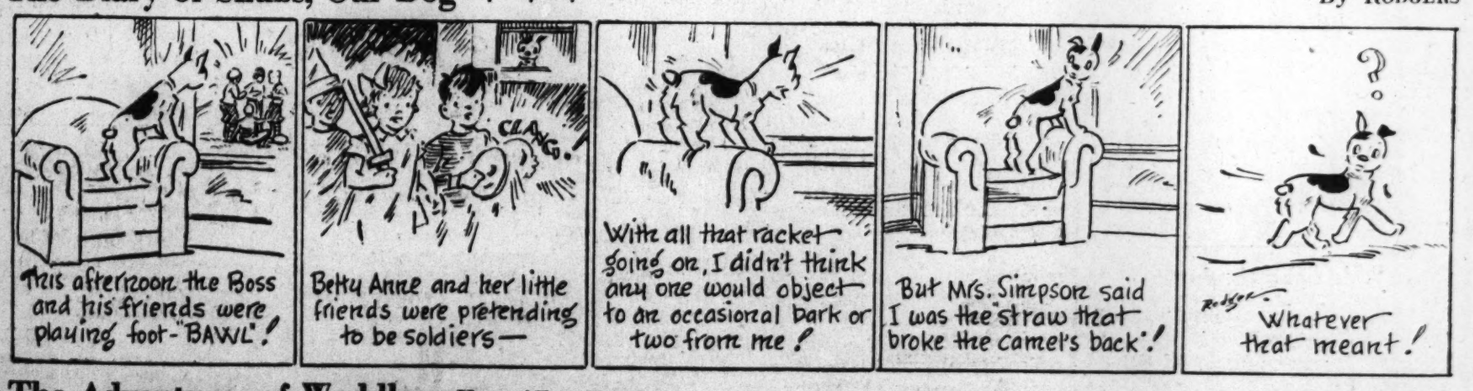
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*To the Mill!!*

By LE PELLEY

BUD WANTS TO GO GET THE MACHINERY IN THE OLD MILL AND TURN IT IN FOR DEFENCE...
SOUNDS LIKE A GOOD IDEA...
BUT WE CAN'T GET ALL THAT MACHINERY OUT! IT'S TOO HEAVY... IT'S IMPOSSIBLE.
HOW DID THEY GET IT IN??
ALL RIGHT.. LET'S GO TO THE MILL THEN! I SHOULD KNOW BETTER THAN TO ARGUE WITH YOU!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—?

By RODGERS


This afternoon the Boss and his friends were playing foot-"BAWL"!
Betty Anne and her little friends were pretending to be soldiers—
CLANG!
With all that racket going on, I didn't think any one would object to an occasional bark or two from me!
But Mrs. Simpson said I was the straw that broke the camel's back"!
Whatever that meant!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Keep 'Em Knitting*

By THE HAGERS

I stopped today to call on Joe. "Aunt Jayne" was there, from Kokomo.
"I'm glad to see you back, Miss Jayne; This time I hope you will remain."
Said she, "I'm passing through Drakeville. My knitting quota I must fill.
In your spare time, I think it fit That you and Joe learn how to knit."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Will Bombing Do It?

Is the contention that Germany can be knocked out of the war without British and American land forces having to struggle foot-by-foot across Europe as the Nazis are now struggling before Stalingrad, mere wishfulness? Or is it based on sound military calculations and the measurable strength of fast-mounting Allied air power?

Last spring Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, chief of the R.A.F. Bomber Command, said: "If I could send 1,000 bombers over Germany every night, it would end the war by autumn." In June came the 1,000-plane smash at Cologne, and many people in the United Nations leaped to the conclusion that bombing would end the war by autumn. Then they were disillusioned when the big raids were not continued. But recently there have been new calculations about what bombing might do.

At one time Colonel Lindbergh questioned whether enough bombers to do the job in Germany could be based on Britain. Today American correspondents report that at least 3,000 bombers could be operated from the British Isles. A few days ago in a comprehensive study of the whole question, Time Magazine made this estimate:

> In a 120-day period following decision to open the offensive, the United States and Great Britain can assemble a Joint Task Force of over 3,000 long-range bombers, can replace them at the rate of 600 per month, can equip them with trained crews, can drop 30,000-50,000 tons of bombs per month on any and all German targets, can maintain this performance indefinitely.

In the R.A.F. a few men have clung tenaciously to the hope of bombing Germany out of the war. They have had a "master plan" for that purpose, but through three hard years they have been "starved." First there was the necessity of building up Britain's fighter force. Then the big planes had to be used to protect shipping, and later there were calls from the Far East, Africa and other fronts. Now, however, Britain's big new bombers are beginning to pile up and American production is getting into stride. Most of all, the size of bombs and bomb loads has tripled and quadrupled in the last year or two.

The backers of bombing point to the 400 tons dropped on Coventry and then to the 3,000 tons rained on Cologne as a measure of the increase in destructive power. They argue also that the effect is cumulative and that with American long-range, high-altitude daylight excursions added to the R.A.F.'s short-range, low-altitude night pounding, Germany's key industries and transport lines can be crippled. There is some belief, too, that German morale would crack, but there is no certain and calculable evidence of that.

The figures and estimates about the possibilities of bombing are impressive. But there are so many variables and uncertainties in the equation that the layman will do well not to build any air castles of complacency. The high command in Britain and America is definitely planning for an invasion of Europe; it is not relying on bombing to end the war. The problems of supply and organization for large-scale bombing are beyond belief.

For instance, a raid on the Cologne scale takes about half of America's daily production of high-octane gasoline. To transport it is no simple task in addition to supplying the other thousands of training, cargo and fighting planes on the United Nations world-wide fronts. It must be remembered also that the bombing of Europe must be somewhat scattered by comparison with the German attack over Britain—and at three to ten times the range.

Bombing may greatly hamper the Nazis. It may cut off supplies and block rail routes so that a second front can be consolidated. But despite all the figures, we must guard against wishfulness in expecting it to end the war. Wishfulness could betray essential efforts along other lines.

Vote Tuesday

Despite the efforts made here and elsewhere to emphasize the importance of tomorrow's voting, political observers are reporting a general apathy. Inasmuch as those Congressional candidates who become their party's standard-bearers now may shape the peace, we must not leave their selection, by default, to the ward politicians who certainly never sleep on election day. To do so, would be, to put it sharply, a serious betrayal of some of the democratic ideas for which we are fighting.

The situation is aptly illustrated in Massachusetts in both parties. Democrats in the eleventh district have the opportunity to choose between Congressman Thomas H. Eliot, and former Gov. James M. Curley. Mr. Eliot, who has stood firmly in support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, has made an unusually fine impression for a younger Congressman in Washington. Mr. Curley's record speaks for itself.

Republicans may choose between Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and Courtenay Crocker. Senator Lodge has lately modified somewhat his earlier isolationism. Mr. Crocker is backed by a long record in the field of international amity.

To accept the political assertions that Congressman Eliot and Mr. Crocker—or other anti-isolationist candidates—are running behind their opponents and that therefore there is little point in making the effort to get to the polls would only help their opponents.

In any event, a substantial vote for such men would give their opponents something to ponder, and might have a salutary effect. Thus, no vote will be lost.

"Air Conditioning"

As a new school year opens in America, the public and private schools of the United States are giving special attention to a new task. That task is to "air-condition" some 26,000,000 boys and girls in the elementary and secondary schools of the Nation.

The ground work has been carefully laid. The program is sponsored by the Office of Education and the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce. A beginning was made last spring when the manual training shops of public and private schools built approximately 500,000 model planes for government use.

Major emphasis is placed on the 27,000 high schools for the immediate future; a basic course in pre-flight training is ready. Many observers believe the reservoir of power in the approximately 500,000 youths who graduate from the Nation's high schools each year will be the margin necessary for control of the air.

Steel for an Enemy

No thoughtful person will be impressed by a Wisconsin brewery's report that it has devised an important method of conserving metal, by using bottle caps twice over. Nor will the touching announcement that the beer industry has had its steel supply reduced thirty per cent by the War Production Board wring a tear from the citizen who economizes on paper clips, flattens out his tomato cans and contributes his extra kettles to the neighborhood scrap heap.

He will only wonder why an enemy should be entitled to an allowance of 70 per cent of his usual supply of steel. Evidence that liquor *is* an enemy is abundant. It slows down labor in the factory; it is responsible frequently for the absence of employees. Last month the Bureau of Census, in Washington, reported that during 1940, for every 100,000 persons in the United States, there were 19 fatalities from alcoholism, and added, "Alcoholism is a notoriously under-reported cause of death."

The gay advertisement in the morning paper, asserting that without a particular brand of whisky it just "isn't an evening," comes next to a speech declaring, "the only thing that counts in this crisis is the production of planes and tanks, and guns and ships. . . . If you fail our boys will be slaughtered," and opposite, a page of news, largely devoted to details of a murder "during an argument over liquor" at a picnic.

Last year's beer, it is estimated, required more than 135,000,000 pounds of sugar and sirups from the stock of the United States. While housewives are practicing strict economy, children collecting all available scraps of metal, civilians studying fire-fighting and first-aid, in an effort to preserve human life, one of the Nation's worst enemies not only continues business as usual, but commands a supply of grain, sugar, steel and gasoline with which to carry on its iniquitous trade.

The man who thinks soldiers can't fight unless they hate probably doesn't bother to vote unless he's got something against one of the candidates.

If there's any part of the world Junior won't know about by the time this war's over, it will be a surprise to his mother.

Our Readers Say—

Mobilization of Manpower

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Although great strides have been made in our war output since the start, apparently the thought that nothing must be done prematurely—whatever that means, when time has been such a vital factor and continues to be—acts as a stalemate to our best achievement.

In this growing emergency, the idea of total mobilization of our manpower has not yet had the undivided support of the President, and a politically minded majority in Congress, with the support of organized labor, still lacks the initiative to vote in favor of it. So the illogical answer continues to be repeated, that the war situation does not yet warrant the possible disruption of labor's peacetime rights and status, notwithstanding the demand for uninterrupted production of war materials.

It is deplorable that in a democracy, when our very existence depends on the co-ordinated use of all our resources, there should still be timid reservation motivated by political strategy.

It is apparent that the precious hours lost by strikes during the past six months—even after a pledge had been given to the President that there would be no further stoppage for the duration, including 222 recorded during last July—prove conclusively that voluntary labor is not enough to meet the demands of this crisis. Must there be still more drastic action to defeat a fanatical enemy and to avoid needlessly prolonging the struggle? JAMES W. LEE

Sarasota, Fla.

From Occupied France

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read The Christian Science Monitor for 20 years and always enjoy the letters from readers. Attached is a copy of one sent by my parents who are in German-occupied territory in France. The parentheses are mine.

New York J. R.

January, 1942

Dear J:

We are very happy to hear from you. Our Uncle (Sam) telephones often (short wave radio). A short while ago it was the boss himself (Roosevelt), you know, Theo's cousin whom we heard (Theodore Roosevelt). We are so excited about his new undertaking (the declaration of war).

Here we are in the winter with little food and no fuel. We read the story of the widow of Zarephath and pray to repeat the wonder.

At the menagerie (theater of war) the bear (the Russians) seems to be very agile in its exercises. If I were master of the menagerie (Hitler) I would be afraid.

Accept our best wishes for the coming year and don't worry about us.

Love, R

Soldiers and Cigarettes

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Bill posters and magazines are showing service men smoking cigarettes and requesting that they be sent their favorite brand. In this connection I wish to call attention to an article in the Reader's Digest of December, 1941, by Gene Tunney, Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N. R., in charge of physical training and athletics. He thought the ugliest of advertising was that depicting soldiers or sailors smoking cigarettes.

In reply to sentimentalists who would not want to "deprive the boys of the innocent pleasure of tobacco," he would reply: "Should our citizen army be less rigidly conditioned than a college football team?" He advised mothers to send boys in camp athletic equipment instead of cigarettes.

Eveleth, Minn. W. J. TREMBATH

"Mild Animal Zoo"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Mild Animal Zoo," was read by us with much appreciation. What you term the "educative work" (if any) of wild animal zoos and circus menageries is indeed done, because such animals can now be seen through the medium of motion pictures in their natural environment and following their true pattern of behavior.

In ancient times the Romans sent their emissaries into Africa on great drives to capture enormous numbers of wild beasts, under conditions of atrocious cruelty. Our zoos are but the survival of those practices. The ancients, however, increased their pleasurable emotions by their cruelty to gladiators, and later to the Christians, who were compelled to fight the animals to the death. In most modern civilized communities such contests are taboo, with the exception of the Spanish bullfight, which is the lineal descendant of these ancient exhibitions. But perpetual captivity, to a creature which loves its freedom, is in itself a hard enough fate, and the person of developed intelligence and sympathies must look with distaste upon the unhappy spectacle of the caged wild animal.

MABEL V. MCGILL,
Secretary, State Humane Society
Seattle, Wash.

"Our Colored Fellow Citizens"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to reply to the letter regarding "Our Colored Fellow Citizens" which appeared recently. The Southerner's favorite answer to any question regarding race is that only a Southerner knows anything about colored people and that Southern Negroes do not mind segregation.

I am a student at a high school at which there are many colored boys. I am in constant contact with them even in the cafeteria where there is no segregation. One of my best friends is a colored boy with whom I associate frequently. By his own choice he is going to go to college in the South to learn the problems of the Southern colored person. There he will find himself restricted to certain shops, certain restaurants, and will not even have the right to sit where he pleases in church. This is hardly an atmosphere to give any deep faith in democracy.

Boston W. I. G.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

And the Rainy Season Is Only Beginning

Uncle Didn't Overlook a Thing

DINUBA, CALIF.

The State Department of Social Welfare of California assisted the Army in the evacuation of the Japanese from Central San Joaquin Valley. As a worker in the County Welfare Department, I was called upon to help in the registration.

We were called to the office for instructions the day before the registration began. About the first sentence the speaker said was, "Unless you can be tolerant of these unfortunate people and can interview them respectfully, you should not attempt to go on with the work."

The Farm Security Board took over Japanese-owned land, if owners had been unable to sell or rent. The Government sent agents to put a value on cars, trucks, farming equipment and livestock. This was done so that no advantage would be taken of the client by selling at a lower than a fair market price.

If a number of families wished to be placed together, their names and numbers were given to the department and that was arranged.

Each person over 11 years old was allowed 150 pounds of baggage; from 5 to 11 years, 75 pounds. Numerous household articles could be shipped at the client's expense. Several families went together and chartered a freight car and sent most of their belongings. All of this was arranged the day of registration.

The utmost care and consideration was given each client, and, after the interview, they were asked if there were any questions they wished to ask regarding instructions.

The first entrainment was on Sunday. Having fifteen Japanese in camp on our ranch, we arranged to take them to the train, twenty miles away. All were dressed in their best stylish American clothes and were taking new attractive luggage. They were a jolly group until the young boy told his pet dog good-bye (no pets were allowed to go to the evacuation center). After that they were solemn and had little to say. Even eight-months-old Sumiko (meaning Peace) seemed to sense the solemnity of the occasion by sitting quietly and watching her mother.

When we arrived at the station, each head of the family was given cards with their family number on it. They were known by that number throughout the trip and each member had a card.

The younger women and girls with their new permanents and make-up kits made a strictly modern American picture and seemed happy, rather a picnic attitude.

Before the train started, each person was handed a box lunch. The long train of seventeen cars pulled in and was loaded in an orderly manner by our men in uniform. On the train was a physician and a trained nurse, who made the trip to the Assembly Center in Arizona.

As the train left the station with the 500 Japanese evacuees, a Boy Scout who had been helpful in many ways with the entrainment was standing by me. I said, "It looks as if Uncle Sam did not overlook anything for this trip." He replied, "I'd say he didn't. Uncle Sam is that kind of a guy."

FRANCES T. MCCORD

An American Canteen at Canterbury

One of three mobile canteens presented by The Christian Science Board of Directors to Great Britain has been named "Chusetts." The following are excerpts from a letter to the Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston describing some of "Chusetts'" services at the time of the bombing of Canterbury:

On my return from church on the evening of May 31st, I collected "Chusetts," loaded her with quilts, layettes, and children's clothing for distribution throughout Kent.

At 3 a. m. . . . Mrs. B. . . . Canteen Assistant . . . 'phoned for us to get ready and stand by. . . . Canterbury was to be our action point. We arrived at 5 a. m. At Chatham we found that instructions had not arrived, the 'phone was off, and motorcycle dispatch riders could not manage the rubble-strewn roads.

We drove into a "city without walls." Despite raging fires, crashing masonry, escaping gas, unusable roads, chaos as far as the mortal eye could scan, there was no turmoil, no panic, but a wonderful sense of law and order, right direction, purpose and achievement. . . . With our early Christian history built into its very fabric, and the blood of the martyrs soaked into its soil, Canterbury stands still a monument to a Truth undying, unquenchable, and a sure protection.

So "Chusetts" travelled on, through smoke, over hose-pipes, glass, bricks, rubble, and mine-cratered roads to the home of our Almoner. Her house was one of the very few in that road still standing. She was out with the homeless. . . . We set off for the central collecting point for the homeless, opened up at once and were quickly busy. Hot chocolate, soup and tea, with sweet biscuits of a brand long forgotten, produced a real garden-party effect. This Rest Center, planned for 1,000, had so many seeking relief that we were very thankful for a hot sunny morning, a convenient drive, and much grass space. Only those without clothing and the very elderly were indoors.

Very soon the "All Clear" sounded. We were able to cease as a canteen and set off for Upstreet, about eight miles away, where we had six crates of clothes with the County emergency store. . . .

Back to Longport . . . we were soon unloaded, installed and sorted, and again busy with the crowd, this time clothing many we had already fed.

Similar work was done at Sturry Central School . . . thanks to the prompt delivery of crates we were able to meet entirely the clothing needs here. A Cathedral dignitary, having guided us round a very difficult corner in a narrow street, received his well-deserved thanks with, "Thank *you*, ladies, and your church." We were able to do quite a service in tracing lost relatives and friends.

We clothed (partially and entirely) 437 people . . . we emptied about fourteen crates of clothing, a crate of bombing bags, a crate of blankets, and gave out a quantity of soap.

The Wide Horizon

Liberalism Redivivus

By Mallory Browne

LONDON

Is Britain about to witness a renaissance of liberalism?

The question is being asked here after the unusually vigorous sessions of Liberal Party's recent annual conference.

Liberalism in England has just entered a new and interesting phase. It frankly associates itself with Roosevelt reforms in the United States and in fact calls its new program "a Liberal New Deal for Britain."

More than that, it actually bases the foreign planks in its program on recent speeches of American leaders such as President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, and Undersecretary Sumner Welles. It is a striking fact that in Britain, where it has been commonplace to say that America has been a generation behind Britain in social reforms, Liberals are now openly pinning their hopes on the closest association with what is generally known over here as "New Deal America."

Even apart from this American angle, however, British Liberalism has undoubtedly reached a major milestone in its twentieth-century history. In fact, it appears to have arrived at an important crossroads.

* * *

Essentially, the big question which British Liberals had to decide was where they stood on the burning questions of State control versus private enterprise. The question itself isn't new. But it is now reappearing in a new guise. The catch question of today is, "Are you a progressive?"

The word "progressive" sounds innocent enough. In Britain, however, the term is gradually coming to be applied to those groups, whether left, right, or center, who believe the postwar world must be built on an overwhelming measure of State control. The era of private enterprise is over, say British progressives.

Oversimplified, political pictures in Britain, therefore, can be painted—or rather roughly sketched—as follows: Conservatives generally oppose any extension of State control and take a determined stand in favor of individual enterprise, particularly in the business world. The Labor Party goes to the opposite extreme and advocates not only State control but nationalization of all key industries, including banking, mining, transportation, etc. Progressives don't go quite so far as Socialists along the way of outright nationalization, but demand an even more widespread governmental control.

Where do the Liberals come into this picture? That was the question which the conference had to answer, and it did so by placing the Party as far to the Left of the Conservatives as possible without going 100 per cent progressive. It adopted a resolution stating that "it repudiates both the selfishness of unbridled individualism and the tyranny of collectivism." It went on to say, "While opposed to bureaucratic regimentation, it advocates vigorous State action in order to equalize opportunity, to prevent exploitation and insure the full use of the Nation's resources."

But the London conference refused to follow the minority section which wanted to take the Party all the way into the ranks of the progressives. It put itself on record as opposing planned national economy in the totalitarian sense, and held that planning must be for freedom, not restriction.

* * *

Nevertheless, the Liberals took a number of steps that carried the Party a long way from anything resembling the old nineteenth-century Liberalism. It called for the setting up of an economic general staff to advise the War Cabinet on all problems of industry and commerce. It approved for the first time in its history a national statutory minimum wage and a national system of State-paid family allowances. It recognized the need of international regulation of exchange rates and other conditions of foreign trade, and "currency and taxation policies directed to the adjustment of purchasing power so as to eliminate slumps and booms."

In the international sphere, perhaps the most interesting outcome of the conference was the way in which the delegates bolted full speed in favor of a world federation after the war. Specifically, they adopted a resolution advocating a world confederation, international supervision and control of aviation, and the establishment of an international police force.

The popular verdict on Liberalism in Britain today is that it is a program without a party. Liberals have less than fifty Members of Parliament. The Party simply hasn't either the leadership or the requisite mass appeal to return to power, but at the same time there is an undoubted revival of favor for ideas which the Party has endorsed.

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